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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1926.

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WEEK DAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	8.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.39	7.10
Yau-mat...Dep.	6.50	8.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin...Dep.	7.03	8.38	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Tai-po...Dep.	7.16	8.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.31	9.03	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanning...Dep.	7.33	10.05	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.59
Shung-shui...Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.23	12.53	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.03
Shum-chun...Arr.	7.43	10.18	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.12	8.08	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Shung-shui...Dep.	7.26	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanning...Dep.	7.33	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.43	8.26	10.59	11.59	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Tai-po...Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin...Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yau-mat...Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon...Arr.	8.30	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	8.35	10.50	12.00	2.29	5.29	7.10	
Yau-mat...Dep.	6.50	8.50	10.59	12.09	2.31	5.31	7.19	
Shatin...Dep.	7.03	9.03	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.43	7.31	
Tai-po...Dep.	7.16	9.16	11.04	12.34	2.58	5.58	7.44	
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.31	9.31	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.09	7.48	
Fanning...Dep.	7.33	9.33	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.59	
Shung-shui...Dep.	7.38	9.12	11.23	12.53	3.15	6.24	8.03	
Shum-chun...Arr.	7.43	9.18	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.09	

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-chun...Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	5.17	5.20	5.40	6.08
Shung-shui...Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	5.24	5.27	5.47	6.15
Fanning...Dep.	8.26	10.49	11.51	3.11	5.28	5.31	5.51	6.19
Tai-po Market...Dep.	8.33	10.59	11.59	3.21	5.38	5.41	6.01	6.29
Tai-po...Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	5.42	5.45	6.05	6.33
Shatin...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	5.55	5.58	6.15	6.46
Yau-mat...Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	6.07	6.10	6.30	6.58
Kowloon...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	6.15	6.18	6.38	7.07

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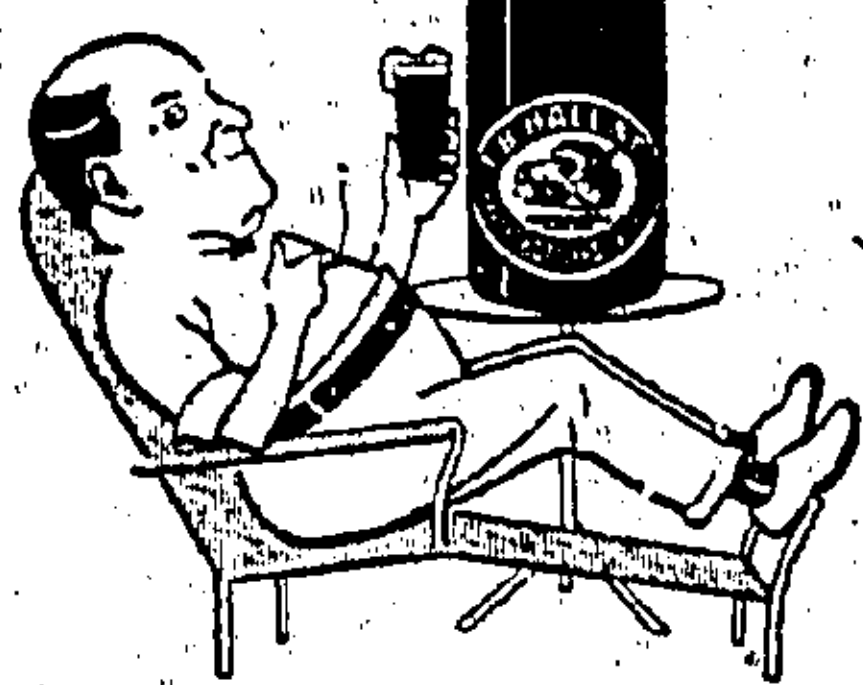
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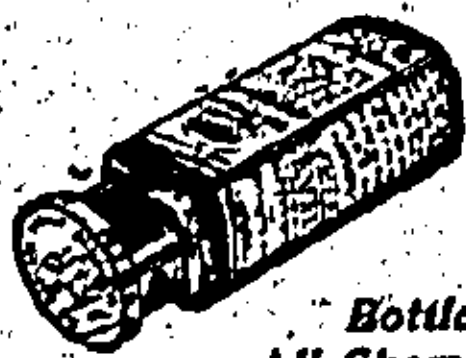
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE MOST FAMOUS MARKET IN THE WORLD.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF COVENT GARDEN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 20th.

POSTS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

The excellent arrangement made by Mr. Walter Guinness, M.P., now Minister of Agriculture, on behalf of the Government with the Association of ex-Service Civil Servants last year has effectually removed their grievance. The result is the largest scheme for the re-settlement of ex-Service men so far attempted.

In the recent examination, held not only in principal towns in this country but also in Palestine, Iraq, Cairo, and St. Omer, there were 22,000 candidates, and the outcome is that over 8,000 ex-Service men are being appointed to permanent posts in the Civil Service. The agreement concluded last year has been responsible for securing permanent employment for nearly 19,000 of the temporary ex-Service men. The statesman-like settlement of a difficult problem reflects credit both on the Government and on the men's leaders. It is agreeable to place the fact upon record in view of the complaints that are constantly heard that Ministers have done little or nothing to deal with unemployment.

MONEY-LENDERS ACTIVE.

Fearing that the legislation of which Lord Carson is the moving spirit will cripple their profits, money-lenders have been extraordinarily active of late. I have more circulars by post than ever, the following being a specimen:—

Messrs. Blank beg to advise you that they are prepared to advance sums from £50-£10,000 on note of hand, without any security, whatsoever, to responsible people, who are in a position to repay by easy instalments over a period not exceeding three years, whilst the interest charged would be a small item. We do not make any enquiries nor do we require any fees either before or after business is completed. We shall be glad to quote you for any sum you may be requiring upon receipt of your application, when the matter can be completed within 24 hours.

These circulars are thrown into the fire by most people; but there are others who fall into the trap. There is something, therefore, in the plea of the enemies of Shylock that the Post Office ought not to deliver these circulars. This reminds me of the little confession of a member of the House of Lords recently that he always replied to money-lenders' circulars, but was careful to sign them in the names of his domestic animals—horses, cattle, dogs, etc. Thereafter the blood-suckers wrote regularly, and his Lordship found pleasure in the thought that he had induced them to spend a lot of money on stationery and postage stamps.

PUBLIC SCHOOL AUTOCRATS.

A paragraph widely circulated in the papers states that unless it is raining or scarves are worn boys at Harrow School in future will not wear their coat collars turned up either for school or bill (roll call). The edict is issued by the Philathletic Club at Harrow, which in some respects is the parallel of "Pop" at Eton. The Club has practically unlimited powers in some respects, and a notice on the school board must not be disregarded. It was formed in 1853, and only the leading boys of the school are elected to membership, the head boy of the school being president.

To the world at large the sartorial fashions of English public schools may seem a small thing, but these rules have in fact a most important disciplinary influence upon conduct and character. The turning up of a coat collar, the turning down of a trouser end, a certain type of tie worn by boys in one form, but forbidden to boys of another, hooks carried under the arm or no, according to status, the rolling up of an umbrella, or the sitting on a privileged wall, are in themselves rather absurd. Yet they are part of a tradition, and in that they are rules laid down for boys by boys, and have lasted for generations—boys have lasted for generations—boys are most conservative creatures—they have their value.

AMENITIES OF THE PARKS.

A proposal is being made in certain quarters to provide a remedy for traffic congestion in the streets of London. The plan is to have a one-way stream of traffic by the simple process of using roads through the parks for vehicles travelling in one direction and using the adjacent streets for vehicles going the opposite way. But even the attractive title, "the Boulevard scheme," fails to arouse enthusiasm; and it is generally felt that it would be a wrong thing to spoil the amenities of Hyde Park and other great open spaces merely to gratify motorists who put speed before everything else.

The other day, Colonel Ashley, the Minister of Transport, said in reply to a question in the House of Commons that he strongly deprecated any action in connection with traffic which would affect the parks. This is interpreted as a riposte to Sir William Joynson-Hicks, who in a speech the previous night suggested that a strip might be taken off the north side of the Green Park to facilitate traffic along Piccadilly. The Home Secretary has frequently advocated the greater use of the parks as thoroughfares.

The Home Secretary controls the police, who direct the traffic, but the principle of "the parson told the sexton and the sexton tolled the bell" does not operate, for it is the Minister of Transport who in effect controls the roads over which the traffic travels. As for the First Commissioner of Works, he is the authority in the parks.

TELEPHONING TO BERLIN.

Much interest is aroused by the installation of a telephone service between London and Berlin, which came into operation in the last few days. I was in a newspaper office in Fleet Street when a member of the staff was talking to the Berlin correspondent of the paper, and the transmission was perfectly clear; it was like speaking to someone in the same room. The journalist in Berlin spoke of conversations he had had a few minutes before with Germans, and he was told of what had just been said in diplomatic quarters here. The world seemed much closer with time and space so astonishingly overcome.

EMPIRE PRODUCTS.

I understand that there is to be a Government announcement before long regarding the proposal to assist the marketing of Empire produce. It may be recalled that last Summer the Government promised to ask Parliament to sanction the expenditure of £1,000,000 a year for the next ten years for this purpose, but the proposal was opposed by the agricultural interests in this country. English farmers naturally objected to having to find any part of the money by which to subsidise colonial competitors.

Now it is said that it is unlikely that the full million pounds will be allocated this year, but the Government will probably confirm an arrangement whereby £250,000 will be spent, with the full amount in later years. It is pretty safe to affirm that the matter is not to be allowed to drop, in spite of the opposition of the agricultural community.

ENTRANCE FEES AND LONDON CLUBS.

It is of interest to note that the re-imposition of an entrance fee in most of the good London clubs has had the contrary effect to that foretold by opponents of reversion to the old rule. During the war and for some years afterwards the suspension of the rule was considered necessary to attract candidates, the assumption being that money was scarce. In point of fact money was being spent by all classes far more freely than before, and the dearth of suitable candidates was due to a temporary unpopularity of a club's staid "atmosphere" among young men. Now that the fever of restlessness has subsided the

club has regained popularity and the reputation of being socially indispensable, and young men are coming forward again, cheerfully facing entrance fees and enhanced subscriptions.

Another point is that standards as to fitness for membership which had a tendency to be relaxed when candidates were fewer are now strict—stricter in some senses than before. The only explanation seems to be that the temporary antipathy to clubs affected most the classes from which the desirables are drawn.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET.

If the proposal which is now being discussed to remove Covent Garden market from its present position and re-establish it on the six acre site of the old Foundling Hospital in the Bloomsbury district develops a special Act of Parliament will be necessary to legalise the proceeding. Covent Garden has been a market since the middle of the Sixteenth Century when a few stalls were placed in the street there and vegetables sold from them. For years past the trade in vegetables and fruit has amounted to an enormous total per annum; and the market is easily the largest as it is also the most famous in the world. It is said by the advocates of the change that produce could be taken to and from the Bloomsbury site more easily than is possible with Covent Garden as it is now, situated amidst narrow streets.

But if the vegetables are really going to be moved from Covent Garden every Londoner will be curious to know what will be allowed to take their places. No doubt some bold scheme will be devised, and that it will not be forgotten that Covent Garden not only lies in the congested pleasure quarter of London but was itself a pleasure ground in its early days. It would be pleasant if Inigo Jones's colonnades again became a haunt of fashion, where one might resort to buy a book or take the air.

BRITISH FILMS.

I learn that the various interests concerned in promoting the production of British films who have been imploring the President of the Board of Trade to come to the rescue with an immediate "quota" law are disappointed with his statement this week to the film trade. They were hoping that the long period of meditation which he has had would have produced something more definite than a threat to bring in a Bill after nine months if the film trade cannot find its own solution. It is thought that this long period of uncertainty will enable American interests to dig themselves in deeper than ever.

There is not much enthusiasm over the promise to legislate on "block booking," because it is held that doing away with

(Continued on next Column.)

THE COMING WAR.

STRENGTH OF SOVIET FORCES.

The Soviet Press, a Riga correspondent says, published a long report by the Military and Naval Affairs Commissary, Voroshiloff, made on the occasion of the Red Army's eighth anniversary. Voroshiloff said:—

We have 362,000 men in our army, including our home guard, frontier guard, and Territorial detachments. Each year's conscription brings in from 950,000 to 1,000,000 men. If we should yearly include the newcomers, the latter would amount to not less than 1,500,000 men. Our finance and internal affairs do not allow us to do so, but we are sorry to leave without military training 350,000 to 400,000 young workmen and peasants each year. We are not blind, and we know that, in spite of the "peacefulness" of the Imperialists, we cannot avoid a war, and that for this coming war we must have a mighty army, not only mighty in organisation, but also in number. Our frontiers are very long, and the shortest war will require great sacrifices. We must have several million of trained men, workmen and peasants, as a reserve for a war.

During last year we nearly solved the difficult question of the non-commissioned officers. The army of the Tsar was strong in its non-commissioned officers, on whom the whole military power of the Tsar was founded. Our regimental schools, organised in the divisions, will give us about 75,000 non-commissioned officers yearly. These are "Red Armists," trained for a year at the regimental school, and going home after that time to be called up in case of war. These will be the chief support of the Red Army. We have a good number of Red commanders who have finished a normal school. The military school becomes yearly more powerful and better organised. The food of the army is also better at present. It contains 3,138 calories instead of 3,012 as in June, 1925. This is a little bit more than the French soldier has, who, we must admit, is not fed well. By-and-by we will be able to feed our Red Army still better. The commander of a company receives 78 roubles, of a regiment 155 roubles. This is not much. Our military and political chiefs deserve better pay.

Our fleet has also worked successfully during the last few years as regards training of the crews and organisation. At present we have a fleet which, it is true, could not engage the English fleet, but it will not allow the English ships to come near Kronstadt unpunished. We think that our fleet will grow yearly in number. Not the attempted dictatorship of Chamberlain will indicate to us the limits of its strength. Nobody can forbid us to build the ships we are in want of. The limits are all from another side. In quality, however, our fleet will improve.

Our aerial fleet has also been solidly grounded during the last years, and we can really say that in a year or two it will represent a military power which will be quite serious for our neighbours. Till now our neighbours have had greater aerial fleets in number than we, and perhaps superior also in quality. But now ours is superior. The Red Army is strong in spirit, healthy, and has the best discipline.

block booking by itself is not going to do much for British films. Anyway, I am assured that the agitation for a quota Bill will continue, whatever the trade does or what Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister does not do. The idea seems to be that large sections of the film industry are so tied up with American money that independent action is hardly to be expected.—H.B.

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Milk to be pure and fresh. Horlick's
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sustaining and invigorating young & old.

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MALTED MILK

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Chemists
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SUPREME COURT.

**ALLEGED FRAUDULENT MIS-
REPRESENTATION.**

A CANTON MERCHANT'S VENTURE.

At the Supreme Court yesterday before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan), a Chinese merchant of 29, Seymour Road, was plaintiff in an action against the Hop Yick Investment Company, and Wong Po Kung and Wong Fa Kwok, partners.

Plaintiff appealed for a rescission of an agreement; repayment of \$30,000 and interest; damages in respect of false and fraudulent misrepresentation; and a dissolution of partnership.

He was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C. (instructed by Mr. M. K. Lo), whilst Mr. Somerset Fitzroy (instructed by Mr. C. A. S. Russ) was for the defendants.

Mr. Potter, outlining the case for the plaintiff, said that in April 1923, plaintiff came down to Hongkong, and whilst in the Colony was introduced to the Wongs, the defendants in the action. At that interview the Wongs informed him that they and some others had arranged to form a partnership for the purpose of acquiring certain property in Kowloon. In fact, an arrangement had been made previously to buy the property. They told the plaintiff that the property, which consisted of 16 houses, was valuable and could be bought for 7 lakhs of dollars. It was, they said, a very good speculation.

At that time, Counsel continued, there was a boom in property in the Colony, and had that boom continued it would have been a good speculation. The property was bought in June, 1923, when the Wongs informed plaintiff that the partnership which was to be formed was to have a capital of 5 lakhs, and that the property was to be acquired without mortgage. It was also ruled that the shares would have to be fully paid.

As far as plaintiff was concerned, the shares were fully paid up, but the other shareholders did not do so. Plaintiff had agreed to become a partner in the firm because he trusted the Wongs. He handed over the \$30,000 which he had agreed to put up, and was given receipts for the money. These were signed by the Wongs and chopped with the chop of the Company. The first payment of \$10,000 was paid in Hongkong, whilst three other payments were made in Canton and remitted to the defendant company in Hongkong. He did not have any share scrip but he later got an acknowledgment of payment.

In March, 1924, plaintiff received a notice of a meeting of partners to be held in Hongkong. It was the first meeting which he had attended and at the meeting a discussion arose as to what was to be done with the property. Plaintiff became for the first time aware that the property was mortgaged at \$320,000 in all, and that defendants were the mortgagors. Having discovered that, plaintiff questioned one of the Wongs, and he admitted that it was so, but promised that his money would not be touched. Not having the share scrip at that time, and believing what he had been told, plaintiff did not then have the partnership rescinded. A few months passed, and he again asked for share scrip. He then received a document acknowledging the money he had put into the Company. This document also stated that if there were encumbrances on the estate, that plaintiff's money was not to be touched. Plaintiff then discovered that the capital was only 4 lakhs, and not 5 lakhs as he had been previously informed. This was told him by Yu Kan Ying, another partner.

Mr. Potter said that Yu Kan Ying was not present in Court, but he had a photograph of his share scrip if it were admissible as evidence.

His Lordship said he could not accept it as evidence.

Concluding, Mr. Potter said that at another interview between defendants and the plaintiff, the former had promised to refund the \$30,000, but it had not been forthcoming.

Ng Leung, the plaintiff, gave evidence as outlined by his Counsel.

The defence had only filed their statement of defence that morning, and His Lordship ruled that they could not take part in the hearing.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff with costs. The interest on the principal of \$30,000 was fixed at 8 per cent.

EMPIRE TRADE LEAGUE.

NEED FOR OPEN MARKETS.

Addressing the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, Mr. Walter Leaf, the president, reviewed the economic position of the leading countries of Europe, the United States, and Japan. They now had available the annual statistics for 1925. As to the manner in which the nations were dealing with their currency problems, he said that the last four months have seen notable changes. Belgium had, since the beginning of the year, effectively stabilised its franc, of course at a devaluated rate, and Italy, though so far as he was aware no legislation for the purpose had been passed, had in practice attained stability for several months and had succeeded in balancing the State Budget, avowedly with the intention of keeping the lira at not less than its present exchange value. That left in the first group only one nation—France.

It was, of course, not possible for the International Chamber to take any side in a matter which was primarily one of internal French politics. But he could not refrain from expressing the deep concern with which every nation looked on at the discussions which were proceeding, and the general sense that unless the question was faced with courage and patriotism the results might be such as to bring about disaster which would not be confined to France itself. It was only too obvious that much longer delay could only react unfortunately on the national credit of the French Republic. Other nations, which in November were going through the struggles necessary to re-establishment of their currency, had since made great advance. In fact, with one exception, of which he had already spoken, all the chief European currencies had been stabilised, and it may be added that, again with one exception, a settlement of all the outstanding inter-Ally debts had been reached. That was no small advance to be recorded within a period of only four months.

The industrial position did not, unfortunately, show an equally uniform picture of advance. They were still the same complaints of trade barriers, especially increased customs duties. That was particularly the case with Germany and Switzerland. There were also complaints in many cases of the severity of competition aided by falling rates of exchange. In Great Britain the position had undergone no great change since November last. It was still true that the question of coal dominated the economic situation. The possibility of a desperate industrial struggle in May next was still alarming. Meanwhile, the home trade was still on the whole satisfactory. Export trade remained depressed, and shipping was as bad as ever, but there was a general disposition to look forward with more hopefulness. The effect of the resumption of the gold standard had been such as to fully satisfy the expectations of its supporters. London had recovered its position as the central money market of the world, and there had been sufficient supply of capital for all internal needs, while the abolition of the embargo on foreign issues had led to a considerable activity in the external loan market, though not, of course, on the same scale as in New York. Unemployment was diminishing slowly, but the returns still showed over a million out of work. The reduction was largely due to the Government subsidy to the coal trade, which had naturally increased the output of the collieries.

Summing up, Mr. Leaf said: "The general conclusion to be drawn from this review only emphasises that of last November. Everywhere, with hardly an exception, there are the same complaints of the difficulty of finding markets for manufactures. The capacity for production is there, and is generally much larger than in pre-war times; but the products are stagnating because they are refused, or at least hampered by foreign tariffs and trade barriers. Hence unemployment, stagnation of industry, and a lamentable waste of potential human energy. The whole standard of living is lowered by the artificial restrictions on human efficacy. A European trade league would have open markets on at least the same scale as those of the United States, and would thus be able to compete in production on equal terms with that vast area of free trade intercourse. National jealousies force us here to employ in suicidal trade struggles efforts which should be concentrated on the general advancement of human well-being. It is for the International Chamber to do its best to educate the world to this wider outlook. That is the task which we are setting before ourselves for this year; I appeal to you all for your hearty support to the great work."

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You will enjoy each stirring moment of
"Wild Oranges." It is a tender love
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**THE MOTOR VEHICLES IN
HONGKONG.**

The following paragraph relating to Hongkong is reproduced from "The British Motor Number" of The Times issued on March 17th:—
"In the earlier days of motors it was apparently considered that vehicles would be unable to cope with the hilly roads. The steepest gradient is 1 in 7, and any vehicle should be capable of doing continuous hill work, including the ascent of the Peak, 1,500 ft., as a regular part of its daily work. In 1914, however, the authorities began to recognize that motor vehicles were the only type that could successfully negotiate the hills. There are over 800 miles of road, of which about 150 miles are used for mechanical transport. The ruling gradient may be taken as 1 in 20; the streams are all bridged. The bridges have a minimum width generally of 20 ft., with a bearing capacity of 10 tons."

AT THE CINEMA.

CURRENT PICTURES TO BE SEEN.

"Wild Oranges" which opened at the Queen's Theatre yesterday, proved to be as choice a "fruit" as the advance synopsis indicated.

The film is a Goldwyn production, which always stands for a good thing in the picture world. The picture depicts a tender love story, which is brought out in a drama of swift and vivid action. There are many stirring incidents in it which are very enjoyable; while there is an unceasingness about the film which cannot fail to rivet attention from start to finish.

The film, which stars a brilliant cast, including Frank Mayo, Ford Sterling, Virginia Valli and June Mathis, will be shown again to-day.

From to-morrow to Saturday inclusive the principal feature on the bill will be a German film, entitled "The Last Laugh," which stars Emil Jannings, an excellent screen artist.

THE STAR THEATRE.

At the Star Theatre, Kowloon, yesterday there opened "The Marriage Market," featuring Alice Lake, supported by Jack Mulhall and Pauline Garon. It is a good drama with sparkling comedy interludes, and will be screened again to-day.

From to-morrow to Saturday, Lon Chaney will be featured in "The Blind Bargain," in which he takes a dual role—that of a deformed servant and also as a polished and feindish scientist.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 27th, 1926, amounted to 67,499 tons and the sales to 34,794 tons.

THE NEW BANGKOK REMEDY
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No. 1 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 2 for Chronic Wounds, Ulcers, Eczema, etc. No. 3 for Rheumatism, Gout, etc. Price 1/6 per bottle. Sole Agents: The Hongkong Dispensary, Ltd., 10, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 13th, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	11.500	as.
Chartered Bank	12.125	nom.
Maritime Bank, A. & B.	230	buy.
Do.	213 1/2	buy.
P. & O. Bank	291	nom.
East Asia Bank	480	buy.
Canton Insurance	825	buy.
China Underwriters	1155	buy.
North China Insurance	140	nom.
Union Insurance	223 1/2	buy.
Yongtze Insurance	350	buy.
China Fire Insurance	170	buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	330	buy.
Douglas	23	nom.
H.K. & U. M. Steamships	35 1/2	nom.
Hongkong Tugs	32 1/2	sel.
Indo-China (Pref.)	33	nom.
Do. (Def.)	34	nom.
Shell Transport	37 1/2	buy.
Star Ferry	30 1/2	sel.
Waterworks	15	nom.
Oriental Navigation	250	nom.
China Sugars	24	buy.
Malayan Sugars	34	nom.
Benguet	31 1/2	nom.
Kailash Mining Co.	42 1/2	buy.
Langkat (combined)	24 1/2	buy.
Do. (single)	12 1/2	buy.
Shanghai Extractions	14	buy.
Shanghai Loans	85	nom.
Do.	85	nom.
Yunnan Mines	65	nom.
Tral Cements	8	nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	123 1/2	buy.
Hongkong	123 1/2	buy.
New Engineering	12 1/2	buy.
Shanghai Docks	123 1/2	buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	110	nom.
Hongkong Land	394	sel.
Hongkong Realty (exp.)	34	buy.
H.K. Territorials (exp.)	35 1/2	buy.
Rumpley Estates	11 1/2	buy.
Prince's Buildings	110	nom.
Rural Lands	37	nom.
Ewo Cottons	101	nom.
Oriental	112	nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	56	buy.
Do. (new)	29	buy.
Amusements	113	buy.
Canton Toss	7 1/2	nom.
Cement (combined)	15 1/2	buy.
Do. (old)	13	buy.
Do. (new)	3	nom.
China Buses	10	sel.
China Lights (combined)	21	nom.
Do. (old)	15	buy.
Do. (new)	11	buy.
China Elevators	36 1/2	sel.
Constructions	32	nom.
Dairy Farm	30	nom.
Der A. Wing (exp.)	10	nom.
Hongkong Electric	34 1/2	buy.
Macao Electric	34	nom.
H.K. Developments	25	etc. nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	30	nom.
Do. (old)	10	sel.
Do. (new)	3	sel.
Hongkong Tramways	32 1/2	buy.
Lao Gravel	11 1/2	sel.
Mackintosh	21 1/2	nom.
Peak Tram (old)	17 1/2	buy.
Do. (new)	7 1/2	buy.
Sincere	11	nom.
Taxis	34	sel.
United Asbestos	30	nom.
Watsons (old)	12	nom.
Wm. Kewell	33	sel.
Singapore Traction	33	sel.

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; etc.—sales; nom.—nominal.



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FROM \$45.00

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The name "DELBETA" is a guarantee that the fabric is made and finished by the most modern methods. Only the best yarns procurable are used and for wearing qualities cannot be excelled. In Old Gold, Gold Fawn, Rose, Flame, Green, Blue at

45 inches wide \$1.95 and \$2.95 yards.

SEE SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

CHINESE BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

INTERESTING CASE IN SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

WOMAN'S STRANGE ALLEGATIONS.

An interesting civil claim, was heard at the Mixed Court at Shanghai last week by Messrs. Tajima and Loh, when Huang Yin Nyoh sued Zee Wei Sheu for \$70,000, alleged to be maintenance expenses and damages sustained.

Plaintiff, who was represented by Mr. S. Y. Lee, showed in her petition that she was a married woman and alleged that she was induced and advised by the defendant (for whom appeared Dr. C. Fischer and Mr. C. S. Franklin) to divorce her original husband and to marry him as a concubine and, for hastening the proceedings in the matter, a draft copy of a certificate for marriage was signed.

When the defendant and plaintiff signed the draft for re-marriage, plaintiff consulted her husband for a divorce and to this proposal the husband agreed. A divorce agreement is said then to have been made and the marital relations between plaintiff and her husband were dissolved. During the proceedings for a divorce, plaintiff's petition further alleged, she deposited all of her own property with the defendant, including jewellery, diamonds and other precious articles to the value of some \$4,700 and banknotes worth \$2,500.

After plaintiff had signed the divorce agreement with her husband, the defendant, she alleges, consulted her on a change of the draft agreement to a legal agreement for marriage. Another man is alleged by plaintiff to have signed the agreement on defendant's behalf. On the back of this agreement, the statement of the draft agreement was copied; while the original copy of the latter was burned. The agreement for the legal marriage was signed by both plaintiff and defendant (says the petition) in the presence of go-betweens. When this was signed, defendant, without the knowledge of plaintiff (it is alleged), privately wrote the word "Cancelled" below his signature as well as the words "Cannot be used in evidence," thus causing the marriage to become null and void "or waste paper."

AN INTERESTING CONTRACT.

Since defendant had spoiled the marriage agreement, the petitioner says, the agreement was not executed, and defendant did not return her belongings. He is also alleged to have declined to enter into a fresh agreement with her, and to have left the plaintiff absolutely destitute. "The plaintiff will take criminal charge against the defendant separately," the petition says.

Plaintiff therefore prayed for an order for the return of her belongings which had been deposited with defendant; for judgment against defendant in the sum of \$80,000 for her maintenance; for a further sum of \$20,000, damages sustained by plaintiff for having divorced her original husband.

THE MARRIAGE AGREEMENT.

The legal marriage agreement which is alleged to have been entered into between the two parties follows:—

This is the marriage contract between Zee Wei Sheu and Huang Yin Nyoh and it is hereby put into effect:— Because we agree in views, and are alike in mind and wish to live together in happiness for ever and suffer together in misery, the following terms have been arranged and agreed to by both parties:

1. Huang Yin Nyoh is satisfied to become the second wife of Zee Wei Sheu and will never repent at some later time.
2. If Zee Wei Sheu abandons Huang Yin Nyoh at half-way and marries another woman, he must give Huang Yin Nyoh alimony for life: the standard of living shall be equivalent to the time when this agreement is entered into and no prostration shall be allowed.
3. If Huang Yin Nyoh regrets or repents after some years and/or falls in love or indulges in the affections of others, she shall be dealt with by Zee Wei Sheu and she shall not be entitled to make demands, etc.
4. When this agreement is effected, Zee Wei Sheu is to hand over to Huang Yin Nyoh the sum of \$20,000 out of his personal property to her custody and control.

Defendant denied the allegations and alleged that it was an attempt to threaten and blackmail him.

Evidence was given in detail of the relations between the two parties and the case was adjourned.

DEATHS WRONGLY PRESUMED.

INSTANCES FROM THE EAST.

Sir John A. Rocknill, who was Attorney-General in Hongkong, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, and is now in India, discusses, in a letter to *The Times*, some cases of mistaken presumption of death, from which the following extract is of interest of our readers:—

A Chinese "Towkay" (leading man) of Malacca, who was engaged as a merchant in a large way of business, left his home to go to Rangoon (where he was interested in trade in rice) for one of his periodical visits; he expected to be away for some few months. He was a well-to-do gentleman, owning in the neighbourhood of Malacca a quantity of house property and land. His wife he left behind. He did not return for several months; but two Chinese men arrived in Malacca and saw his wife, telling her that her husband had died in their presence in Rangoon not long previously and that they had been present at his funeral. He had left no will, and the wife applied to the Malacca Registrar for letters of administration to his estate; the two men and she swore affidavits which thoroughly satisfied the Registrar that the gentleman was dead. He was, perhaps, not sufficiently cautious; but he issued letters of administration to the lady, who sold most, if not all, of her husband's immovable property for excellent value at auction with the sanction of the Court; the proceeds in cash were dissipated; it was alleged that one (at least) of the two men obtained a good deal of the money, but they both disappeared.

Quite a considerable time after all this had happened—some months had elapsed—the husband returned to Malacca; he had been unexpectedly detained in various places. It is possible (for it is not wrong in any way, according to the Chinese view in Malaya) that he had another wife and family in Rangoon. At any rate, on his return (very much alive) he found himself presumed dead, his property sold, and his wife the only victim upon whom he could vent his wrath. She was prosecuted, but found not guilty by a jury which thought she had been deceived by the two visitors. The "Towkay" brought actions against the purchasers of his property; but the sales had been conducted with the direct sanction of the Court and the price paid to the administrator; and his actions were dismissed. One may say that perhaps his misfortune was largely his own fault in that he did not write to his wife at Malacca and keep her apprised of his movements; but that he did not do so is in no way surprising to those who are acquainted with the life of the Chinese in Malaya.

I should have thought that during the Great War there must have arisen cases somewhat of this type. I may mention that it was only as a result of certain secret information received by me that deaths were not presumed in the case of several persons who were passengers from Singapore on board the Japanese steamer *Utsuchi Maru*. This ship was voyaging to England during the war, and after she left Colombo to travel round the Cape of Good Hope (the Mediterranean being then too dangerous) was not heard of for a very long time. It was supposed that she had struck a mine and had been lost. Some of the passengers possessed businesses and property in the Straits Settlements, and applications were made to the Supreme Court on behalf of the relatives of those missing persons that their deaths might be presumed in order that probate of their wills or letters of administration to their estates might be issued from the Registry. These applications were supported by affidavits which certainly tended to show that there was little doubt that the ship had foundered with all hands. I was not myself altogether satisfied that there might not have been some other solution of the disappearance of the ship, as the German raider *Wolf* was supposed to have been operating in the neighbourhood of Madagascar. I therefore suggested that she had struck a mine and had been lost. Some of the passengers possessed businesses and property in the Straits Settlements, and applications were made to the Supreme Court on behalf of the relatives of those missing persons that their deaths might be presumed in order that probate of their wills or letters of administration to their estates might be issued from the Registry. These applications were supported by affidavits which certainly tended to show that there was little doubt that the ship had foundered with all hands. I was not myself altogether satisfied that there might not have been some other solution of the disappearance of the ship, as the German raider *Wolf* was supposed to have been operating in the neighbourhood of Madagascar. I therefore suggested that she had struck a mine and had been lost.

Some weeks after I had taken this step I received information from a source (which I do not think I am at liberty to divulge) to the effect that this Japanese ship had been, in fact, captured by the *Wolf*. It was not, however, until some months later that any definite news made public (even if it was known) as to the fate of the passengers on the vessel; their ship had been sunk, but they had been transferred to another prize which the *Wolf* took with her and nearly succeeded in bringing back safely with her to Germany. My recollection, however, is that this Spanish vessel had to part company with the *Wolf* owing to a storm, and went ashore on the coast of Japan; some of the passengers of the *Utsuchi Maru* were on board the *Wolf* itself, and one I know was interned for a long time in Bavaria.

HONGKONG GARRISON.

STRENGTH FOR 1926-27.

The garrison of Hongkong has been fixed as follows for the year 1926-27:—Royal Regiment of Artillery, three companies, 207 of all ranks; Royal Engineers, one company, 9 officers and 36 of other ranks; Infantry, one battalion, 881 of all ranks; Royal Army Medical Corps, 4 officers and 23 men; Royal Army Service Corps, 7 officers and 37 men; Royal Dental Corps, 1 officer and 1 man; Royal Army Ordnance Corps, 5 officers and 35 men; Royal Veterinary Corps, 1 officer and 1 man; Royal Army Pay Corps, 4 officers and 15 men; Army Educational Corps, 1 officer and 2 men; Colonial and Indian Corps, 68 officers and 1,443 of other ranks; total, 2,999 of all ranks.

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FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

Delicious with Butter as Hors-d'œuvre. Prices ranging from \$1 to \$2.

MAGASIN GENERAL.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Trevelyan (Newcastle, Central, Lab.) recently asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information to give to the House regarding the situation in China, particularly with reference to the threat of military operations made by the diplomatic representatives of the Powers at Peking the previous week.

Mr. Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Wood Green): On March 9th a Shantung naval flotilla operating against the National forces defending Peking attempted to force an entry into Tientsin River, and bombarded the Taku forts at the mouth of the river. The Nationalist commander of the forts closed the river to navigation, in violation of the Protocol of 1901 between China and the Powers, by firing on all passing vessels and by laying mines. On March 10th the representatives of the Treaty Powers in Peking notified the Chinese Government of the necessity of removing the obstacles to free navigation in and out of Tientsin, reserving their right to take action themselves to that end for the maintenance of the Protocol. Similar notifications were conveyed to the respective headquarters of the various Chinese forces engaging in hostilities at the entrance to the harbour of Tientsin. Although a few foreign merchant vessels have passed in and out by local arrangement, full effect has not been given to the demands of the Protocol Powers, and on March 13th two Japanese destroyers proceeding up river to Tientsin were fired on by Chinese from the forts at the entrance to the river, and retired. His Majesty's Government are in consultation with His Majesty's Minister in regard to the situation created by these incidents.

Mr. Beckett (Gateshead, Lab.) asked on whose authority it was decided that the Treaty had been broken by the Chinese.

Mr. Locker-Lampson: It is quite clear from the terms of the Treaty. The Marquess of Titchfield (Newark, L.): Is it not the duty of every member of the House to back up his own country rather than some other country? (Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter.)

March 16th.—Mr. MacDonald (Aberdeen, Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been drawn to the reports published recently on representations having been made to the Chinese Government by the Protocol Powers which might involve military operations within two days, and whether any explanation could be made to the House.

Mr. Baldwin, Prime Minister (Bewdley): I have seen the statement referred to in the Press this morning. His Majesty's representative at Peking has been instructed to take no action except in co-operation with all the other Treaty Powers. His Majesty's Government have also informed him that armed forces are only to be used in the last resort for safeguarding the security of foreigners in the areas affected. Sir Ronald Maclean has acknowledged the receipt of these instructions, and has communicated them to the British naval authorities on the spot.

Mr. Looker (Essex, S.E., U.): Is no independent action to be taken to protect British interests in relation to the circumstances referred to?

Mr. Baldwin.—No, Sir.

SINGAPORE BASE.

STATEMENT BY FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in Committee of Supply on the Vote for the Navy, in the House of Commons on March 11th, referred to Singapore. The position, he said, was similar to that in 1923. They were proceeding with the work in connection with the new floating dock and were making preliminary investigations with regard to the larger schemes for a new base, and as the floating dock approached completion the Government had decided to extend the rate of progress on the further scheme for a graving dock. They would have the advantage of consultation with the representatives of the Dominions at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. The cost in 1926 would be \$225,000, of which only \$95,000 would fall upon this country, the remainder being met out of the \$250,000 provided by Hongkong last year, of which \$120,000 remained to be spent. Last year he had said that they intended to use an old German floating dock for Singapore. They had used one for Malta, and their experience in taking it out there, though it had been successfully accomplished, had led them to feel that it would not be safe to risk taking a large floating dock so far as Singapore. They therefore proposed instead to dispose of the German dock and to construct a new one, which would be taken out to Singapore in the safest possible way. That would add slightly to the cost of construction, but that increase had been set off by other reductions in the new programme of building, and did not swell the total anticipated cost of new construction in the course of 1926.

Mentioning the China squadron, he said: During the last year the presence of H.M. ships on the China Station had done something to add to the feeling of security of British subjects in that part of the world. The *Vindictive* was proceeding to China, and she was the first cruiser which had carried a catapult for launching aeroplanes.

HONGKONG AND THE NAVY.

THE COLONY'S CONTRIBUTION FOR 1925-26.

Mr. Hore-Belisha, M.P., having asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs how much money has been contributed by each of the Dominions and Crown Colonies towards naval defence, and what proportion this bore in each case to their total import and export trade, and per capita of their population, respectively.

Mr. Amery wrote in reply that the contribution of the Dominions to naval defence took the form of maintenance of their own naval forces and establishments by the Governments of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. As regards the Colonies and Protectorates the contributions to Imperial defence made by the Governments of Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Mauritius, but to the War Office. Hongkong has also provided in its Estimates for the year 1925-26, as a contribution towards the cost of the Singapore base, \$120,000. This contribution represents an expenditure per head of 3s. 6d. population, 799,600; total import and export trade, 1924, \$145,727,077. This contribution represents 0.166 per cent. of value of total import and export trade. The Straits Settlements have contributed the site for the Singapore Base.

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

NO OFFICIAL PROTEST LODGED.

DR. HO'S SPORTING LETTER TO HIS OPPONENT.

The Sanitary Board Election on Monday was admittedly unsatisfactory, but unless the Authorities take action upon their own initiative it appears unlikely that these will be another appeal to the electorate.

The Authorities were taken by surprise. Their arrangements were inadequate for dealing with the large number of voters who went to poll and when the ballot boxes were closed at the stipulated time some hundreds had been unable to record their votes.

The Registrar was probably acting strictly in accordance with the law in closing the election at 5.30. The point at issue appears to be whether he was within his rights in refusing to accept voting slips from those who were actually inside the building at that time. These voters were certainly not late for the poll; many of them had been waiting for an hour or more.

When the result of the election was declared Dr. Ozorio's supporters announced that a protest would be lodged. If such action were taken the protest would, in the ordinary course of events, go before the Chief Justice. He would decide whether Monday's election should stand or whether the result would be declared null and void.

Upon enquiry yesterday from Dr. Ozorio's solicitors, however, it was found that no official protest had been lodged in writing and it may be presumed from this that none will be made. Apparently Dr. Ozorio's supporters are satisfied, upon consideration, that had the election been carried through in proper order and every vote recorded the result would have been unchanged.

Dr. S. C. Ho, for his part, is perfectly willing that the question should be put to the test again and has written to Dr. Ozorio to this effect. His letter, which is forwarded to us for publication, is as follows:—

Dear Dr. Ozorio,—As I feel that yesterday's election was unsatisfactory both to you and myself as the candidates, and to the electors who evinced such public spirit in the matter as to turn out in such large numbers, but only to be literally "shut out," I write to inform you that, if you are desirous of standing again and of having another election forthwith, I shall be very happy to do whatever I can to achieve this object.

I notice in to-day's issue of the "South China Morning Post" that you are reported to have said:—"I think the election was very unfair. The electors didn't have a chance to vote. I know I had at least 700 to 800 votes, and most of them were not recorded."

I sympathise with you that so many of your supporters were not given a chance to vote, but I feel that I can claim your sympathy when I tell you—in fairness to my own supporters—that very many of them found the Registry an impenetrable fortress and were unable even to obtain admittance.

You may recall that, at the time, I myself suggested that in view of the circumstances—and I feel that the authorities were not to blame, because they could hardly be prepared for the unprecedented interest taken by the public—the election should be adjourned to another date so as to give all a chance to vote. I recollect that I could not enlist your support in this regard. Indeed, I gathered that your view was that the election had better go on.

Holding the same views before, as well as after, the election, I am only too anxious that the electors should be given every opportunity of returning to office the candidate of their real choice, and I have no wish to act as a member of the Sanitary Board unless I feel that I have the confidence of the majority of the electors.

Will you kindly inform me as soon as possible of your views in this matter?

As the question of election is a matter of great public interest I am sending a copy of this letter to the Press.

Yours faithfully,
S. C. Ho.

Here the matter rests and, as stated, if any further action is taken it will probably have been taken on the initiative of the Authorities. If they consider there has been any illegal procedure, they may order another election without regard to any question of protest from the electorate at all.

TROUBLE WITH THE BOYCOTT PICKETS.

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S PERMIT NOT RECOGNISED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Kwong Sang Hong, a large Chinese manufacturer of toilet articles, with branches in many large cities in China, is protesting against the recent seizure of some 93 cases of its products shipped from Hongkong to Canton by way of Shanghai on the Chinese Merchants S.N. s.s. *Kung Ping*. According to the Kwong Sang Hong Firm, permission has been sought and given to import before shipment was made, but the pickets ignored the permit previously granted by the Strike Committee enforcing the boycott.

BRIEF STRIKE OF CANTON POSTMEN.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

As a protest against the arrest of the driver of a postal service lorry in Canton the other day, all postmen belonging to the same union declared a strike on April 10th. They resumed service next day, however, upon the Police releasing the driver.

The police had arrested the man on a charge of having injured a pedestrian, but evidently a "union" in Canton is above the law!

THE SUNNING RAILWAY. TROUBLE WITH TROOPS CAUSES SUSPENSION OF SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Sunning Railway, a line connecting Kowloon and other Sze-yap districts inland, has been suspended since April 5th owing to disputes between the railway employees and the local government troops. On April 7th a train conductor mistook two local soldiers for ordinary passengers and demanded their tickets. The two men presented their Kuomintang badges instead and an inspection of them appeared to have closed the incident. But the soldiers considered themselves to have been insulted and when the same train passed Toyshan the next day, a company of troops fired on the railway officials on duty. They killed an aged woman passenger and wounded two railway men. The railway labour union is now asking for an indemnity in respect of the wounded officers. The aged woman belonged to no union.

CANTON LANDLORDS' LAMENT. COMPELLED TO SUPPORT THE IDLE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Owners of buildings in Canton City now being occupied by strikers from Hongkong, who pay no rent, are petitioning the Kuomintang to exempt them from the contribution of one month's rental value of their property for public improvements and the support of strikers now idle and without income. This order came into effect on March 25th. It is expected that this new imposition will yield from \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000 for the month of April.

"JUSTICE" IN CANTON. THE COURTS AND A RECENT RIOT.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Neither the Courts nor the Police in Canton would accept jurisdiction in regard to charges arising out of the riot which occurred at Shaki, opposite Shamoen recently, when a number of coolies and boat people were killed and wounded during a fight between the Tung Tak and the Hi Lok Eo Stevedores Unions. The Canton Police suggest the appointment of a special commission of union representatives to adjust the case.

THE BOYCOTT.

INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS AT CANTON.

The following communique was issued to the Press by the Colonial Secretary yesterday:

"The Honourable Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., Attorney-General, held informal conversations at Canton on April 8th and 9th with Mr. C. C. Wu as a preliminary to the formal conference which is in view for the ending of the boycott.

The conversations were friendly and exhaustive, and Mr. Kemp took the opportunity of making it quite clear that the Hongkong Government would not pay strike pay or compensation for non-reinstatement of strikers, nor would it countenance any such payment.

The conversations were adjourned sine die, but it was agreed that they should be resumed before the meeting of the formal conference."

TELL-TALE PARCEL.

THEFT BY EMPLOYEE AT MESSRS. POWELL'S.

The unusual shape of a parcel being carried by a Chinese employee at Messrs. William Powell, Ltd., last week led to suspicions on the part of a European lady assistant at the shop, and she opened the parcel, with the result that six pairs of silk stockings, valued at \$6.50 per pair, were found inside, in addition to a pair of shoes which the employee had been instructed to take to be repaired, this being part of his daily duties.

A sequel to this incident took place at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when the Chinese employee in question was charged before Major C. Willson with the attempted theft of six pairs of ladies' silk stockings.

Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask, who defended, entered a plea of not guilty.

Mr. W. A. Eustace, the Managing Director of the firm, stated that one of defendant's duties was to take away shoes every evening for alterations or repairs. On Thursday evening, the unusual shape of a parcel he was carrying attracted the attention of Mrs. Stainfield. She opened the parcel and two boxes containing three pairs of silk stockings each were found in it.

Mrs. Stainfield said that she gave instructions to defendant to wrap up a pair of shoes and take them to be repaired. She returned to the shoe department to see that he had taken the right shoes and saw him carrying a parcel under his arm. She opened it and found two boxes of black silk hose, valued at \$6.50 per pair. Defendant admitted packing the parcel himself.

DEFENDANT'S VERSION.

Defendant, giving evidence, said he was told to take the shoes to have rubber heels affixed to them. He wrapped them up in brown paper, and left them on a shelf, proceeding to the bathroom to wash his hands. On returning to the shoe department, Mrs. Stainfield told him there were stockings in his parcel. He denied this. He was not carrying the parcel when Mrs. Stainfield opened it, and, as a matter of fact, he said, the parcel was opened during his absence from the department. The shoes, when he returned, were on the shelf on the paper he wrapped them in, and the stockings were lying next to them.

Major Willson convicted, and sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

TRAFFIC CASES.

A EUROPEAN'S OFFENCE.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. A. J. Wheelton, of the Public Works Department, was fined \$5 for having failed to produce his motor driver's licence when asked to do so by a European Traffic Sergeant.

CHINESE MOTOR DRIVERS' RECKLESSNESS.

A Chinese chauffeur was fined \$25 for reckless driving. It was stated that he cut in between the bandsmen and a detachment of the East Surreys in Garden Road, while they were on their way from the Cathedral on Sunday morning.

An Aberdeen bus driver was fined \$50 for a similar offence. The police stated that he had a bad record.

FISH SUPPLIES FROM CANTON.

RESUMED AFTER BEING CUT OFF BY PICKETS.

The attempt made by strike pickets at Canton to cut off the fish supplies from that port to Hongkong, has not been entirely successful, although on Sunday the *Lungshan* arrived here without freight of any description. Yesterday, however, the *Fatshan* arrived with a quantity of fish, as well as freight of other descriptions.

It appears that during last week the strike pickets at Canton resumed their interference with regard to the river steamers and on Friday they succeeded in diminishing the supply of fish sent to Hongkong; while on Saturday less still was sent down, and, as stated, on Sunday afternoon no fish at all arrived. Apparently during the latter part of last week incessant firing took place every night when passengers and cargo were being taken on board the steamers. Motor boats with strikers in them swamped the sampans, through being driven at full speed through the water, and it is stated that a number of lives were lost through boat-owners jumping overboard to escape.

The supply of fish brought yesterday by the *Fatshan* was not so large as the river steamers usually bring, but it served to show that some action against the strike pickets at Canton is being taken.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

SEQUEL TO FIND IN "SUI AN'S" DESPATCH BOX.

PURSER AND CHINESE SEAMAN CHARGED.

The story of a find of illicit opium in a despatch box of the s.s. *Sui An* was related at the Central Magistracy yesterday when before Mr. Lindsell, Mr. J. F. Azevedo, the Portuguese purser of the Macao steam-boat *Sui An*, came up on remand on a charge of being in possession of 40 taels of illicit opium, valued at \$450. A Chinese seaman was also charged.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the purser, Mr. F. C. Hall for the seaman, and Mr. R. A. Wadson watched the proceedings on behalf of the Steamboat Company.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that the charge should have been brought under a different section, and suggested it should be amended.

This was done.

Evidence was given by a Chinese Revenue Officer who said that he was standing outside the wharf at mid-day on Thursday last keeping a watch on the arrival of the *Sui An* from Macao. After the steamer had berthed, the second defendant (the seaman) left the wharf carrying a despatch box with the name *Sui An* inscribed on it. The man boarded a tram-car going westward and witness also got on the same car. At the next stop witness asked defendant what he had in the box, and defendant replied that he did not know, offering to go to the Steamboat Company's offices where the contents could be inspected. Witness then took the man to the revenue office where Senior Revenue Officer Watt was waiting by arrangement made before hand, after which all three went to the Steamboat Company's offices.

Senior Revenue Officer G. Watt said that the seaman told him he did not know what was in the despatch box, but when opened it was found to contain a ship's book and the forty taels of opium, in five packets each containing eight taels. Later he visited the purser's office and the first defendant was pointed out as the person who handed the box to the second defendant. The first defendant said that he had no knowledge of the opium and added that he put the box outside his office door for the second defendant to take to the Steamboat Company's offices.

Following cross-examination by the defence, the case was adjourned until the afternoon, and when it came up for hearing again, His Worship intimated that he was unable to take it then, and adjourned it for further hearing this afternoon.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

It is with much gratification that the members of the St. George's Society will learn that H.E. The Governor has consented to become the Patron of the Society.

The arrangements for the concert on St. George's Day are well in hand and full particulars will be announced shortly.

AT LAST!
THE PERFECT SUN BLIND.

NO MORE UNTIDY BAMBOO BLINDS.

These Blinds are made of Linden Wood Splints 7/8" wide, straight grained and flawless, Stained Green, easy to fix, moderate in price, good appearance and will outwear any other type of Sun Blind many times over.

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[A.P.B.]

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- 3803 { Part 3.—JOURNEY TO JUNGLE TOWN
- " 4.—JUNGLE TOWN JAZZ BAND
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[78]

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A.P.B.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE Distance for the First Race, the COLONIAL STAKES should read "SIX FURLONGS".
By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
[3437]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 17th MAY, 1926 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB and CANNONWAY BAY STABLES.
ENTRIES WILL CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK Noon on SATURDAY, 17th APRIL, 1926.
[3424]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

THE Underigned, going Home on leave, begs to inform that Mr. LIMAGNE has been Appointed LOCAL AGENT of the COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES with effect from the 13th INSTANT.
C. E. MOLLIS,
Acting Agent.
[3431]

BASEBALL.

A MEETING of MEMBERS of the HONGKONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION and Others interested, will be held in the Office of the AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL (by kind permission), on WEDNESDAY, 14th INST., at 6.15 P.M., to elect Officers and discuss arrangements for forthcoming season.
[3428]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1925.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 22nd APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1926. [3372]

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Royal Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 24th APRIL, 1926, at 11 A.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th APRIL, 1926, to 24th APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. J. JORDAIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3427]

SHEK O DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SHEK O DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., will be held in the Office of Messrs. PALMER & TURNER, on TUESDAY, the 27th APRIL, 1926, at 5.15 P.M., to adopt the Accounts for the Year ending the 31st December, 1925, and to elect Officers, etc.
By Order,
P. M. HODGSON,
Secretary.
12th April, 1926. [3425]

THE BRITISH MALAYA TRUSTEE AND EXECUTOR COMPANY, LIMITED.

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THE Company is prepared to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR or TRUSTEE and as ATTORNEY or AGENT for Persons having Interests in MALAYA or desiring to acquire Interests there.

Booklets and any further Information may be obtained on Application to the SECRETARIES at CHARTERED BANK CHAMBERS SINGAPORE. [123]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held on FRIDAY, 16th APRIL, 1926, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, to nominate a Member of the Chamber to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of the Honorable Mr. P. H. HODGSON.
Notice in writing of the Names of candidates and their proposer and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.
By Order,
M. F. KEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1926. [3416]

INTIMATIONS

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TO LET—FLATS with all Modern Conveniences at MACDONELL ROAD. Apply—XAVIER BROS., LTD., 5, Duddell Street. [3423]

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[38]

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FADE.—At Shanghai, on April 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. FADE, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STORER.—FITCH.—At Shanghai, on April 10th, JOHN STORER, of Sheffield, to Evelyn Rosa Fitch, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fitch, of Malden, Essex.

DEATHS.

CROSS.—At Shanghai, on April 8th, CHARLES NEWMAN CROSS, aged 36, late of the Chinese Maritime Customs. GRAVES.—In Los Angeles, U.S.A., on April 8th, Mrs. F. R. GRAVES, wife of Et. Rev. F. R. GRAVES, D.D., the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. FADE.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 14TH, 1926.

THE SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

We are so unaccustomed to the experience of a popular election in Hongkong that we suppose the excuse for the fact that of the crowd of people who went to the Registry of the Supreme Court to record their votes on Monday at the election of a member of the Sanitary Board not one half were able to do so is only to be explained by some such statement as that the rush to the poll that occurred was entirely unexpected by the Returning Officer. It is true that the candidates for election had done, in one way or another, a good deal of advertising. Even the tram-cars running through the City had, for two or three days previously, borne placards calling upon the voters to come to the poll, but the rush evidently took the Returning Officer and his assistants by surprise. Usually in Hongkong the poll is a small one, and the Returning Officer on Monday made his preparations apparently for an average election.

If the statement that upwards of five hundred people were waiting to record their votes when the poll was closed is approximately correct, it may be observed that this would have been the largest poll ever taken at an election in the Colony if all the votes had been taken—certainly the largest in the last quarter of a century. As it is, the record poll is for the Sanitary Board election that took place in January, 1909, when four candidates were nominated, for two vacancies, and Mr. SHELTON HOPKIN was returned at the head of the poll with 304 votes, Dr. FITZWILLIAMS coming next with 343. Then the Returning Officer evidently expected a rush, for we see that he had no fewer than eight assistants to help him to check the eligibility of voters by reference to the Jurors' Lists—necessarily a very slow procedure. At Monday's election the Returning Officer appears to have had but two assistants, and, what is more, the time for polling was shorter by half an hour. We believe it has been customary hitherto to keep the poll open from 4 to 6 p.m., had that practice been followed on this occasion there would obviously have been less room for complaint, though without more assistance in facilitating the voting, many would still have been shut out. There was at least one new and uncertain factor in Monday's election when the candidates were Dr. S. C. Ho and Dr. F. M. G. OZORIO—a Chinese and a Portuguese. If we are not mistaken, this is the first occasion that a Chinese candidate has figured in a contested election in Hongkong, and the amount of support he commanded from Chinese residents whose names appear on the Jury List was something of a revelation. That, no doubt, explains the inadequacy of the arrangements made for the recording of the votes. Whether it is possible now, in view of these circumstances to have the election "all over again," as the supporters of the unsuccessful candidate appear to desire, is a matter we must leave the Government to decide, but it seems to us foolish to blame the Returning Officer for closing the poll at the appointed hour, because had he continued to receive votes after the time given in the legal notice of the poll it would clearly have invalidated the election.

Since January 1st, the rainfall in the Colony has been 14.96 inches, against an average of 8.07 inches.

M. Rousset-Lacordaire, Chief Secretary of Posts, is a passenger on the *Paul Zecat* homeward bound.

Mr. W. M. Danner, General Secretary of the American Mission to Lepers, is on a visit to Hongkong.

A Chinese boy was slightly injured through being knocked down by a motor-car in Queen's Road Central on Monday.

Command Orders state that Lieut. Col. S. B. Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E., S.M.O., has returned from inspection duty in North China.

A branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has been opened at Peshawar, under the charge of Mr. F. F. Tannahill.

A Chinese was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour by Mr. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday for having possession of a dagger.

A large piece of rock, weighing about a ton, rolled down the hillside at the back of Shaikwan Police Station on Monday night. No damage was done.

An Indian constable was knocked down by a tram at the junction of Des Voeux Road and Wing Wo Street on Monday. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Surgeon-Lieutenant R. M. Finlayson is on the way to China to join the *Tamar* at Hongkong, and will resume duty at the Royal Naval Hospital, from the date of joining.

The late Mr. Crawford Davison Kerr (82), of Hyères, Var, France, and formerly of Shanghai, retired merchant, left English estate valued at £12,150 (net personality £12,157).

A Portuguese decree has been issued relieving Dr. José de Bianchi of his post as delegate of the Treasury in London, as he is proceeding to Peking as Portuguese Minister to China.

Commander H. F. B. Handley is to assume command of the alcop *Magnolia*, China Station, at an early date, in relief of Commander H. B. Robinson, D.S.O. Commander Handley was recently an executive officer at Valetta, Malta.

The engagement is announced between Harold Russell, third son of Sir Frederick and Lady Henderson, of Croobio House, Monkton, Ayrshire, and Emma Adams, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Prentice and of Mrs. Prentice, Glasgow.

At the sales rooms of Messrs. Lamert Bros. yesterday afternoon, a leasehold property at No. 2, Conduit Road, was offered for sale by order of the owner, but after the upset price of \$45,000 had been announced no bids followed and the property was withdrawn from sale. The property has an area of 5,440 square feet and the annual Crown rent is \$3.00.

At the Central Magistracy, a Heung-shan farmer was remanded on a charge of possession of a forged Hongkong and Shanghai Bank \$100 note. The case will come up for hearing on Friday, afternoon. Bail was fixed at \$1,000. Mr. C. A. S. Russ defended. Another Chinese was recently arrested with 134 one-dollar bank notes, alleged to be forgeries in his possession.

The return by the Medical Officer of Health showing the number of cases of notifiable diseases which occurred in the Colony during the week ended April 10th shows:—Small-pox, 4 cases, one fatal (1 imported); enteric fever, 7 cases (4 deaths); and cerebro-spinal fever, 2 cases (2 deaths). All were Chinese cases with the exception of one of the enteric victims who was a Japanese.

A young man named Frank Henry Johnston, aged 20, and described as a clerk, who was arrested on board the *Harumi Maru* at Hongkong recently, was charged at H.M. Police Court at Shanghai last week with unlawfully obtaining credit for \$3,300 by means of fraud, other than false pretences, alternatively under the Larceny Act, with obtaining goods value \$3,300 by false pretences, with intent to defraud. The case was remanded and accused allowed bail in two approved British sureties of \$1,500 each.

Miss Boku Wei Shi, a 28-year-old Korean girl has enrolled at the Japan Aviation School as the first Korean girl to enter any institution in Japan where flying is taught. Miss Boku donned her pilot's uniform early last week for the first time and made her initial flight over the country. The Korean girl is said to be very pretty, tall, and an excellent housekeeper. Her relatives in her native country were strongly opposed to her bold enterprise in view of the fact that there were suitors seeking her hand in marriage.

The late Mr. Eric Ross, of Shanghai, in his will made three bequests to local organizations, amounting in all to Tls. 3,000. "One of them was \$1,000 to the St. Andrew's Society. A similar sum was bequeathed to the Scottish Co. of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps." The *N.C. Daily News*: "It may not be out of place to mention one other contribution which he made during his lifetime. This was a substantial sum which he gave on the formation of the Royal Air Force Association here. It was unasked, and the only condition which Mr. Ross made regarding it was that the source of the donation to the Association's funds should not be disclosed. At the time it was made this donation was especially valuable towards the successful future career of the Association, and so much has it been appreciated that since Mr. Ross's untimely death, it has been felt that the condition he imposed upon it may be relaxed and the source of such a useful contribution be made known."

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, on March 11th, the diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene was conferred on L. T. Yin, M.B., B.S., Hongkong, who was a candidate from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Three Chinese were remanded at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of attempted robbery at No. 35, Jardine's Bazaar. The robbers did not succeed in getting away with anything, since they decamped as soon as a woman in the house gave the alarm.

The sudden death is announced of Mr. C. F. Elbe, who carried on business as a commission agent in Tientsin. He collapsed from heart disease at his house. He was 51 years of age, and was a native of Kentucky, having come to China as a junior officer in the U.S. Army.

A Chinese, who had served a period of banishment was sentenced to three months' hard labour at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of stealing wood at Wandai. He was also told that at the end of his term of imprisonment he would probably be expelled for life.

SIR JOHN FOWLER PROMOTED.

The War Office announces that Major-General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., the famous Director of Signals with the British Armies in France, and more recently G.O.C. in China, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, in succession to General Sir John P. du Cane, K.C.B., promoted.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MARSHAL CHANG INTERVIEWED.

MURKIN, April 13th.

Marshal Chang, Tso Lin, interviewed by Pressmen, stated: "My sole object in this work is to eradicate Bolshevism from China, and as soon as that is accomplished I will withdraw to my own territory north of the Great Wall, and my entire attention henceforth will be devoted to the reconstruction and development of Manchuria, along lines of industry and peace."

Chang Tso Lin seemed embittered against Feng Yu Hsiang. He declared he was not interested in who would be the next President, though a big man was needed. "I shall keep out of politics in China, my business being entirely in Manchuria."

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

TUAN CHI JUI IN HIDING IN LEGATION QUARTER.

PEKING, April 13th.

It has been definitely established that Tuan Chi Jui, the Chief Executive, is taking refuge in business premises in the Legation quarter, which are becoming known as the Anfu Club, owing to the number of Anfuites sheltering there.

Tuan Chi Jui took the seal of office with him and has sent out a warning that he will not be responsible for any Mandates issued during his absence.

JAPANESE GOLD.

APRIL SHIPMENT TO AMERICA CANCELLED.

TOKYO, April 13th.

The original intention to ship 2,000,000 yen in gold to America on April 17th, has been cancelled owing to the recent improvement in the Exchange.

Mr. Hamaguchi, to the *Kokusei* this morning, added that no date had been set for future shipments, but Government gold exports to America during the fiscal year approximate 85,000,000 yen.

CABLES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BAGHDAD FLOODS.

SITUATION IMPROVED BUT CITY STILL IN DANGER.

Baghdad, April 13th.

The flood situation is slightly improved. The river is falling slightly, but the flood level in the desert is stationary. Five thousand men are still working day and night.

The ladies of the Royal Family have gone to the King's cotton estate a hundred miles north of Baghdad. King Feisal himself is temporarily accommodated in the house of a wealthy Jewish merchant in Baghdad. The damage caused by the floods is probably £2,000,000.

It is estimated that 300,000,000 tons of water overflowed from the Tigris in the last three days, and consequently the drive round the city walls, instead of giving the usual arid desert vista, is more reminiscent of Brighton promenade. Local feminine fashions are changing accordingly, and Iraqi ladies are taking to sailor hats.

NO UNITED INTERNATIONAL. WORLD SOCIALISTS REJECT BRITISH SUGGESTION.

Zurich, April 13th.

A meeting of the Executive of the Labour Socialist International rejected by 247 votes to 3 the proposal of the British Independent Labour Party for a joint conference with the Moscow Communist International with a view to the formation of a united international.

SHIPBUILDING RETURNS.

LLOYD'S QUARTERLY FIGURES AND COMPARISONS.

London, April 13th.

Lloyd's shipbuilding returns for the quarter ended March 31st show 843,000 tons constructing in Great Britain and Ireland, a decrease of 42,000 compared with December 31st and 322,000 compared with a year ago.

Work is suspended on 50,000 as compared with 74,000 on March 31st, 1925. The present totals are the lowest recorded since December, 1909, and are much below the average tonnage building during the twelve months before the war. 163,000 tons were commenced during the quarter compared with 160,000 during the fourth quarter of 1925, but the tonnage launched this present quarter, 160,000, is 25,000 below the previous quarter. 1,167,000 tons are building in other countries, a decrease of 17,000 as compared with December 31st, 1925. The tonnage of motorships now building in the world is 913,000, of which 842.3 per cent. is steam tonnage.

The tonnage of motorships building in Great Britain and Ireland amounts to 52.7 steam tonnage constructing, but motor tonnage constructing in Denmark, Holland, Italy, Japan and Sweden greatly exceeds the steam tonnage.

ANOTHER AIR VENTURE.

CAPT. D'OLIVY TO FLY FROM PARIS TO TOKYO.

Paris, April 12th.

According to the newspaper *Liberte*, Captain Pelletier D'Olivy proposes another flight to Tokyo early in May, endeavouring to complete it in four days. The route will probably be by way of Moscow, Irkutsk, and Peking.

No date has been finally fixed. According to the *Petit Parisien* Arrachart contemplates a flight to Persia and India with the minimum stops, while Challe intends to reach Japan.

PANAMA GOLD REEF.

HEAVY SUBSCRIPTIONS DESPITE NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

London, April 12th.

Notwithstanding the newspapers' guarded and lukewarm comments, it is announced that owing to heavy subscriptions, the list of applications for half-a-million £1 shares in the Panama Corporation is closed.

MUSSOLINI'S ENTHUSIASM.

FASCISM AND "SURE TRIUMPH OF TO-MORROW."

Tripoli, April 12th.

After receiving a magnificent gold writing service and an Arab sword from the Mayor at the Town Hall, Signor Mussolini visited the headquarters of the local Fascists, where he had an enthusiastic reception.

In a speech he said that even had the attack on him had more serious consequences he would still come to Tripoli, for it was the Fascist way not to be turned aside from his purpose. His visit to Tripoli had filled him with enthusiasm, for he found Italians there worthy of Fascist Italy which, fortified by her glorious past, ever advanced towards the sure triumph of to-morrow.—(Loud cheers.)

Subsequently, Signor Mussolini was banqueted and given a reception at the Governor's Palace. The streets were illuminated at night.

ARAB "BLACKSHIRTS" WELCOME.

Tripoli, April 13th.

Signor Mussolini and his suite visited country between Tripoli and Zuara escorted by Arab horsemen, who saluted him in Roman fashion.

A number of the Arabs wore "black shirts" under their cloaks, and one, speaking Italian, expressed the devotion of the natives to Italy.

The visit culminated at Zuara where after an official reception, a body of 600 Arab horsemen clad in superb burnous, performed most brilliant evolutions, after which their leader presented Mussolini with a magnificent Arab sword, with silver trappings, and a riding whip with golden handle. He was also presented with a silver case inscribed.

THE SPANISH FLIGHT.

SEARCH FOR MISSING MADRID MANILA AVIATOR.

Cairo, April 12th.

Four aeroplanes from Amman have gone out searching the desert for the missing Spanish aviator, Capt. Estevez, who is one of the three airmen flying from Madrid to Manila. Capt. Estevez was last sighted in the 200 miles beyond Amman. His two companions, safely completed that stage of the flight.

SEPARATION DUE TO DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Baghdad, April 13th.

The separation of Capt. Estevez, who is the leader of the flight, from his colleagues, was due to a difference of opinion in the air between Cairo and Baghdad.

Estevez altered his course southwards, while the others pursued their own counsel and reached Baghdad from Cairo in record time. It is hoped that Estevez has fallen in, with friendly Arabs because his machine was without rations.

MISSING MACHINE DISCOVERED.

Cairo, April 13th.

British airmen have found the missing Spanish aeroplane intact a hundred miles from Amman, with a note saying the occupants are making their way afoot, and hoped they would be picked up later.

SEARCH BY BRITISH MACHINES.

The British airmen have not found evidence of external damage to Capt. Estevez's machine, and expressed the opinion that minor engine trouble was responsible for the forced landing.

No anxiety is felt here regarding the safety of Estevez and his mechanic. Several British machines are scouring the countryside.

COMMUNISTS DIFFER.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES INDICTMENT OF MOSCOW.

Paris, April 12th.

A Russian newspaper publishing here prints a letter signed by representatives of the Communist parties in South and Central America who are attending the Congress of the Third Internationale at Moscow, announcing their dissociation on behalf of their parties from the line taken by the Executive Committee at Moscow on the grounds of its dictatorial attitude, criminal policy, freebooting methods, terrorisation of individuals and employment of forged bank notes for propaganda.

BELGIAN FINANCES.

REMARKABLE SUGGESTION FROM AMERICA REFUSED.

London, April 12th.

Some of the difficulties that the Belgian Government has encountered in the negotiations to raise a stabilisation loan abroad is mentioned by the *Daily Telegraph's* diplomatic correspondent.

He states that American bankers declined to consider Belgian and other franc securities, and insisted on dollar or sterling securities, or, alternatively, Congo stocks and shares (particularly relating to rubber producing) and Katanga mining, to the value of 300,000,000 francs.

The correspondent adds that the suggestion alarmed even the most exalted circles in Belgium and was refused.

GREEK ELECTION.

GEN. PANGALOS CERTAIN OF PRESIDENCY.

Athens, April 12th.

The returns from the 22 districts where the Presidential election was held yesterday show an overwhelming vote in favour of Gen. Pangalos, whose election is now final.

THE CONGO FLIGHT.

BELGIAN AIRMEN'S RETURN TO BRUSSELS.

Brussels, April 12th.

The Belgian airmen who flew to Leopoldville and back reached home from the Congo this afternoon. They were greeted by H.M. the King, the Premier and an enthusiastic crowd.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

RESULTS OF MONDAY'S LEAGUE MATCHES.

London, April 12th.

The following are to-day's English League football results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Huddersfield, 3; Bolton Wanderers, 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Swansea, 0; Clapton Orient, 0.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN).

New Brighton, 1; Tranmere, 0.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

THE CUBAN CRISIS.

BANK RUN STAYED BY ARRIVAL OF FUNDS.

Havana, April 12th.

The Cuban cruiser, *Cuba*, has arrived with \$43,000,000 with which to meet any renewal of the run on certain banks by small depositors. This amount together with other large sums despatched from New Orleans and Jacksonville, is expected to be more than sufficient to meet all demands for payment. Altogether \$80,000,000 have either arrived or are en route.

LATER.

Consequent on the arrival of funds the hysteria of small depositors has subsided and moderate deposits were made this morning. The bank branches in the interior report all being quiet.

EFFECT ON WALL STREET.

New York, April 12th.

The Cuban bank scare has markedly affected Wall Street as the result of the withdrawal of \$100,000,000 sent to Havana. Prices have reacted sharply. Many stocks have touched new low records, especially motors. The United States Steel Corp. closed at 11½.

MEXICAN OIL LANDS.

PROGRESS TOWARDS REMOVAL OF CAUSES OF FRICTION.

Washington, April 12th.

Ten Notes which have been exchanged between Washington and Mexico City in the past five months are published and indicate a distinct progress towards the removal of probable causes of friction between the two Governments.

The State Department, in issuing the Notes, makes no comment, and further communications are undoubtedly necessary in order to clear up several points still unsolved, but the friendly tone of the Notes is significant.

The main point cleared up hitherto, is an agreement whereby the title to oil lands acquired by Americans prior to the adoption of the Carranza Constitution in 1917 will be confirmed by 50-year concessions, which may be extended and will not be affected by the nationalisation of Mexican sub-soil resources.

PROHIBITION ENQUIRY.

WOMEN "DRYS" EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

Washington, April 12th.

The "Drys" took the stage in the Prohibition controversy before the Senate Committee, introducing 63 women delegates of various civic, temperance and other humanitarian Societies, opposing any modification of the Volstead Law. Mrs. Peabody, of Massachusetts, urged "the strongest thing in enforcement with the weakest thing in liquor," while Lieutenant Martha Hamon, of the New York Salvation Army, while claiming that the conditions of the poor had improved as a result of prohibition, admitted that if a man had money enough he could get a drink whenever he wanted one.

NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

AMERICA'S FIVE-YEAR BUILDING PROGRAMME.

Washington, April 12th.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill embodying an \$85,000,000 five-year building programme for the naval air service.

HAITI PRESIDENCY.

MR. LOUIS BORNIO RE-ELECTED.

Port-au-Prince, April 12th.

Mr. Louis Bornio has been re-elected President of the Republic of Haiti. He was first elected in 1922.

SPEECH BY CHEIROPHONE.

SIR R. PAGET'S TALKING MACHINE.

Sir Richard Paget entertained a large gathering at St. Thomas's Hospital last month with a discourse on "The Nature of Human Speech," which he illustrated by examples of mechanically produced vowels and consonants, winding up with "Hello, London! Are you there?" and "Oh, Lila, I love you!" These sentences were loudly uttered by an instrument akin to a flute which was worked by a pedal bellows, and named the Cheirophone.

Articulation of speech, Sir Richard said, had nothing to do with the larynx. Human speech, at all events in European language, was based on whispered speech; and we could make ourselves perfectly understood without using the vocal cords at all. The effect of the larynx was really to increase the range from ten to twenty times—it was a "boosting" organ. Humming was a matter of the vocal cords; whistling was resonances of the mouth. He said we had fourteen vowel sounds, for which we had only five symbols, and for every vowel there were two resonances. The human mouth was less like a pipe than an ocarina. It was not the size of the cavity that settled the note, but the time it took the air to get in and out of the cavity. A man's voice, said Sir Richard, had an average of about 100 to 110 vibrations per second, corresponding with a wave-length of 10ft.

A woman's voice would have about half the vibrations with a corresponding wave-length of 5ft. The resonances varied from 4ft. to 6in., the latter representing the high resonances at the top of the scale. Voice-production people sometimes talked of throwing one's voice to the roof of the mouth and back to the teeth. To accomplish that the teeth would have to be at least 40ft. long before they could operate satisfactorily in the way suggested, and similarly the mouth would have to be of cavernous size to get any real refraction from its walls. He urged students to accept no theories that had not been put to the test of demonstration by models.

EVE AND THE SERPENT.

DUTCH SYNOD'S FINDINGS.

The Commission of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in its report on the alleged unorthodox utterances of Dr. J. G. Geelkerken states that the text of the chapters of Genesis referring to Eve and the Serpent and the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil is to be interpreted literally. The Commission requires Dr. Geelkerken to sign an undertaking accepting this conclusion, but it is considered highly improbable that Dr. Geelkerken will agree to this course. Judgment cannot be pronounced until Dr. Geelkerken announces his final decision.

NEW WIRELESS INVENTION.

Mr. D. B. S. Shannon, the inventor of the wireless apparatus which, without the aid of either earth or aerial, enabled him to conduct a wireless telephonic conversation from a ship at sea to a house on shore, has now succeeded in communicating by Morse with New Zealand and Mexico, again with neither aerial nor earth. He hopes to be able to communicate with these countries by wireless telephony.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

JUSTICE IN CRIMINAL CASES. SIR RICHARD DANE'S VIEWS.

Sir Richard M. Dane, K.C.S.I., who organised and directed the Chinese Salt Department, shows in a letter to *The Times* that extra-territoriality was voluntarily, not compulsorily, conceded to British subjects in China, and that while its abuses might be remedied, the time has not arrived for submitting British subjects to the kind of justice meted out by the Chinese Courts. Sir Richard M. Dane's letter is written in reply to one in which Dr. Baume and Mr. MacLennan said:—

So far as the interests of missions and missionaries are concerned, they (the Protestant Missionary Societies) in this country would welcome the abolition of the present articles relating to extra-territoriality, and the substitution for them of such provisions for the administration of justice as may be mutually agreed upon in equal conference between China, Great Britain, and other Powers.

The obvious implication, says Sir Richard, is that extra-territoriality has been conceded by the Chinese under compulsion; and, so far as homicide cases are concerned, this is undoubtedly the case. But, by an Imperial Edict, issued in 1908, extra-territoriality in all criminal cases, other than those of homicide, was voluntarily conceded to British subjects by the Manchu Government of China at a time when Great Britain was regarded as a vassal State. In the words of the Edict, the offender, in any case not capitally punishable, was "to be sent away to be punished by his countrymen in his own country."

Extra-territoriality in homicide cases was established as a result of the war between Great Britain and China in 1890-42, but the Chinese law of homicide was so unjust that it is not surprising that foreigners were unwilling to submit to it. If the Chinese Penal Code (the Ta Tsing Lu Li) murder was punishable by decapitation and killing without premeditation was punishable by strangulation; even if the fatal blow was struck in self-defence. Causing death by accident was punishable with fine, but from cases that occurred at Canton before extra-territoriality was conceded it is clear that a plea of accident was not readily admitted. In 1784 a British sailor, who had caused fatal injuries to a Chinese, when firing a salute under orders, was surrendered to the Chinese for trial, and was publicly strangled. After this no British subject was surrendered for trial, until the war occurred in 1890, but on occasions the requirements of Chinese justice were met and a rupture of commercial relations was avoided by the adoption of discretable substitutes. I do not know what provisions have been included in the new Criminal Code which has been drafted in Peking, but the above is the law which has been in force in China for centuries, and is the law which will probably be followed by Chinese Courts in the interior for many years to come.

Extra-territoriality has been abused by the representatives of certain foreign Powers, especially at Shanghai, and these abuses should be remedied. The demand, also, which has been made by the Chinese that foreign residents in China should make some contribution to the revenue of the country appears to be reasonable. But the time has certainly not arrived for handing over British subjects to the mercies of purely Chinese Courts administering Chinese law in criminal cases.

UNTRAINED MAGISTRATES.

Writing from Coggeshall, Essex, to *The Times*, Mr. J. L. Beaumont points out that Sir Richard Dane does not, in his letter, refer to the Provisional Criminal Code, which was promulgated in 1912. This Code, he adds, is based upon Western systems, and, as amended in 1914, contains some 400 articles, of which 21 deal with "homicide and causing injury," the punishment being death, imprisonment for life or for lesser periods, and fines according to the nature or seriousness of the offence. This Code, though only claiming to be provisional, is frequently referred to and acted upon, not only in native Courts but in the Mixed Courts at Shanghai, where a Chinese magistrate sits with a foreign Assessor, who is present under Treaty provisions "to see that justice is done."

In addition to the Provisional Code, a large number of laws and regulations have been promulgated since the establishment of the Republic in 1912. These include laws relating to naval and military criminal cases, morphia, commercial associations, arbitration Courts, naturalisation, mining, trade-marks, copyright, and patents, as well as to organisation of and procedure in the Courts. My object in referring to these laws is in the first place, to do justice to the Chinese Government, which seems to have been sincere in its attempts to bring its legal system as far as possible in accord with the laws and practices of other lands. But it would be very wrong to conclude that because of these efforts China is justified in demanding the abolition of extra-territoriality.

I do not propose to take up your valuable space by quoting instances of maladministration of justice in the native Court or to draw a picture of the disastrous consequences to foreigners in China, including the large numbers of missionaries with their wives and children living in the interior, of the premature abolition of extra-territoriality, but I would like to make the following additional remarks.

(Continued on next column.)

\$4,000 IN FINES.

OPIUM SEIZURES IN THE HARBOUR.

The Water Police raided several junks in the harbour on Monday, and there was a sequel yesterday at the Kowloon Magistracy, before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, when three Chinese were charged with unlawful possession of illicit opium.

An oiler of the s.s. *Po Sang*, who was arrested on board a sampans pleaded guilty to possession of 30 taels of prepared opium. Defendant had concealed the drug around his waist.

A fine of \$3,600 was imposed; this sum being ten times the value of the opium.

A fisherman pleaded guilty to possession of 35 taels of raw opium and was fined \$700.

For possession of one and a half taels, a sampan man was fined \$20.

CONSTABLE SENTENCED.

FOLLOWING TEN DAYS' HOLIDAY.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Shantung constable was charged with having deserted from the Police Force. He was also charged with the theft of a police whistle.

Captain Bloxham, A.S.P., who prosecuted, said that the defendant had been missing for ten days. He was found loitering in the streets late at night, and when brought to the Central Police Station, he was found to be the missing constable. When he deserted, he had left behind all his equipment with the exception of his police whistle.

On the charge of desertion Mr. Lind-sell imposed a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment, and on the second charge sentenced defendant to 14 days.

SUCCESSFUL CARNIVAL DANCE.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' WIND UP SEASON.

A most successful dance season was brought to a conclusion by a very enjoyable fancy dress carnival dance held by the R.E., W.O.'s and Sergeants' Mess at the R.E. Theatre, Wellington Barracks, on Saturday night.

There were over 250 guests present, the majority of whom were in fancy dress. All the Royal Engineer officers were present, as well as many other officers of the Garrison. Dance music was supplied by Norton's jazz band, and the function was kept up until 2.30 a.m.

The prizes for fancy dress costume winners were presented by Mrs. Mackintosh, who extracted them from a huge Easter Egg, in which they had been effectually concealed in the custody of little Miss P. Hewett, in the role of Carnival.

PRIZE-WINNERS.

The prize winners were as under:— Ladies' Fancy Dress.—1st. Prize to Miss Goddard, The Daughter of the Regiment; and 2nd Mrs. Saunders, Tea for two.

Ladies' Original Dress.—1st. Mrs. Turner, Aeroplane; 2nd. Mrs. Waller, Spinning Top. Gents' Fancy Dress.—1st. Sergt. Major Goddard, Glaxo Baby; 2nd Mr. Pryde, Knight of the Bath. Gents' Original Dress.—1st. Sergt. Major Hewett, Easter Egg; 2nd Q. M. S. Hayster, R.E., Nero.

Winners of the Spot Waltz were Mrs. Newberry and Sgr. Johnson, R.A.S.C.

In view of the vast area of China with over 400,000,000 inhabitants, with no Central Government, and with chaotic conditions throughout the land, the mere promulgation of laws on foreign lines can hardly be expected to satisfy the world at large that the point has been reached at which it can be said that satisfactory laws have been enacted and are satisfactorily administered. There are a few trained lawyers in Peking, Shanghai, and the large cities, but the multitude of magistrates who are called upon to administer the law know nothing of its provisions. By way of illustrating of it may be mentioned that a year or more ago, some two years after the promulgation of the Trade Mark Law, a foreign applicant who was taking proceedings in a native Court had occasion to refer to that law. The magistrate disclaimed any knowledge of it, and the plaintiff thereupon supplied him with a copy.

It was reported in the Press a short time ago that the Chinese Government had decided not to call any evidence at the Commission which was about to sit at Peking to study the question of extra-territoriality, the idea apparently being that consideration of the laws referred to above, with perhaps a visit to a few selected Courts to see the machinery at work, would be all that was required to satisfy the Commission. Responsible bodies in China have during the last few years been collecting evidence of the actual administration of the law against the time when this all-important question would be considered, and if the present Commission does actually sit without hearing such evidence, it will be most unfortunate not only in the interests of foreigners trading and living in the country, but also, I venture to suggest, of the Chinese themselves. Failing the hearing of such evidence, the report of the Commission can hardly carry much weight with the foreign Governments to which the report will presumably be presented.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES. POPULARITY OF THE JUMPER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, March 8th.

The jumper is enjoying a reign of popularity just now such as it has not known since first designers thought of doing away with the age-long tuck-in blouse and substituting a sailor jumper in its place. At first, of course, it was only seen on tennis courts and sports fields generally, and even then only worn by the very younger set. Then, it was featured in crêpe de Chine in simple day frocks, then in more elaborate ones, until now, its final triumph is its appearance as part of evening gowns. This winter, Yvonne Davidson made use of the jumper as one of the most original features of her collection. Accompanying plain velvet skirts she made jumpers of beautiful Persian lamé, buttoning down the front and finishing with long, tight-fitting sleeves. Jenny, too, used the jumper a lot in her evening models. There were numbers of beaded frocks in her winter collection, showing a plain, or almost plain skirt, and a jumper top covered with intricate designs worked out in a variety of beads, spangles and the like. One of her most successful frocks, I remember, was a happy combination of black velvet, vieux rose, and black Chantilly lace. The skirt was a simple affair of Chantilly lace, gathered to give it sufficient fullness; the bodice was a long jumper of black velvet, finished off with cuffs of vieux rose velvet, and long vieux rose velvet streamers caught onto the shoulders and looped behind at the waist level.

The new jumper that has been prepared for the season ahead and that has already made its appearance in any quantity down on the Riviera, is inclined to be straighter than any of its predecessors. Also, it is made of such soft materials that it can follow the lines of the figure without necessarily being curved into them by the cutter. They vary in length from just below the normal waistline to just above the knees; a happy medium is the length that reaches just to the hips. For daytime wear, jumpers are made of kasha or one of the innumerable derivatives of kasha that Rodier has invented of late, of light serge or of crêpe de Chine. For evening wear, the shape remains the same, but the material changes to headed or plain crêpe Georgette, to lace or to a shining lamé or lamé brocade. To recompense for the extreme simplicity of the jumper shape, a hundred and one changes are rung in by means of a clever harmonising of materials and colours. Thus, a plain jumper will be worn with a striped skirt, or vice versa; a jumper of crêpe de Chine will be trimmed with bands of kasha similar to that of which the skirt is made, or again, the skirt will be in crêpe de Chine and the jumper in kasha trimmed with bands of crêpe de Chine. Figured crêpe de Chine is allied to a plain crêpe de Chine chosen in the dominating colour of the design, and, if a particularly smart ensemble effect is sought, a cape of plain material to match the skirt is added, and lined with a printed one to match the jumper.

CAPE AT THE RIVIERA.

Which minds me that capes are again very popular along the Riviera this year. The model one sees most of is of the type the French call the pelerine, that is a cape reaching to the hips allied to a fitted coat that reaches to the fashionable short length of the day. Some of the pelerines are fitted with sleeves and a short cavalier type of cape that does no more than serve as an ornament; others are fitted with a large enveloping cape that does duty for sleeves as well. Among the novelties I have seen are a white leather coat, the creation of Chanel, and a white taffeta coat, the result of Lucien Lelong's clever imagination. The latter takes more the form of a jacket, is severely plain in cut and is trimmed merely with rows of buttons; worn with a bright coloured frock, or one of the figured crêpe de Chines I have already referred to, it is extraordinarily effective.

AFTERNOON WEAR.

For afternoon wear, nothing is so effective as the frocks that are made of one or other of the figured materials. In crêpe de Chine, Georgette or mousseline, soie, nothing lends itself to the fashions of the moment quite so well as these. Very often, a combination of two materials is tried out with pleasing results. Black, too, is often combined with a note of colour to give it up. Black chiffon or Georgette will look smart if motifs and bands of taffeta in some bright colour are added. There is, by the way, an effort being made to revive taffeta, and effort which, so far, has not had much success. The new

(Continued on next column.)

FASHION RULES AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

COLLARS, WAISTCOATS, AND TURN-UP TROUSERS.

PACK DRILL PENALTY.

Harrow boys are discussing—but not disobeying—the latest order of the "Big Five" of the society of "Bloods," which requires that in future coat-collars must not be turned up except when it is raining or when scarves are worn.

The "big five," as the committee of the Philathletic Club are known, are Mr. Head Boy, Mr. N. M. Ford, son of Mr. Lionel Ford, the last headmaster of Harrow, the captain of football, the captain of cricket, and two other members.

FANCY WAISTCOATS.

Membership of the Philathletic Club is much sought after, as it carries with it the right to the proud Harrow title of "blood." Incidentally it also permits members to wear fancy waistcoats on Sunday and to walk in the middle of the road instead of having to keep to the pavement, like the smaller fry of the school.

The exact reason for the new order is not quite clear, unless it be that jealous for the ancient dress traditions of the school the committee felt that the turning up of coat collars by boys is not quite in keeping with the dignity of Harrow.

Disciplinary action will be taken by the club against any boy who in future infringes this order, but now that it has the weight and authority of the "bloods" behind it, it is not likely that anyone will disobey.

RUGBY'S RULE.

The Bursar of Rugby School told the *Evening Standard* that there was no rule about overcoat collars. "The boys can turn them up or down as they like," he explained, "but it is different with jacket collars."

"No boy is permitted to turn up the collar of his jacket until he has been at the school four terms. Why four terms I do not know. There was a time when the boys did not turn up their trousers, but they may do so now."

At Westminster School there is a curious regulation concerning the collars of "shags," as the school blazer is known to the boys.

King's scholars only are allowed to wear the collar band. The ordinary boy must wear it turned-up. The punishment for disobeying this order is something akin to Army "pack drill," the boy being compelled to walk round and round the square of his school for varying periods.

"This order is very rigorously enforced," said an old Westminster boy to-day. "I have often been compelled to undergo the drill punishment for disobeying it."

NO SOFT COLLARS.

At St. Paul's School there is no definite rule. "We do not allow the boys to wear soft collars," said one of the school officials, "and they must wear dark clothes, but as it is a day school they are fairly free to do as they like outside."

supple materials lend themselves so much better to the long, curving lines or the billowing flares of the moment, and then, taffeta, unless it is treated by a master hand is so apt to have a faint air of being old-fashioned about it. Only Jeanne Lanvin can really make a success of taffeta with her bouffant, Louis XVI. period dresses, so, it is not to be wondered at if the rest of womankind is still holding aloof from it despite the efforts of the designers to bring it back into favour.

THE BOLERO.

One detail which we are in the habit of looking upon as old-fashioned, and which is becoming tremendously popular on the Riviera, and this means that it will be popular in Paris the following season, is the bolero. It is even figuring in many of the evening frocks, so that it has its economical side to recommend it as well. For many afternoon frocks are now fitted with boleros with long, transparent chiffon sleeves; when dinner and dance time come round, the bolero is removed, and, behold, you have a charming evening frock underneath.

EVENING FROCKS.

There is not much novelty to chronicle in the evening frocks, for, it would seem as though designers had discovered all that it is possible to discover in the way of materials and colour harmonies to deck the most exacting of their fair clients. Lame continues to be the fabric chosen for evening gowns of the gorgeous type; beaded Georgette or crêpe de Chine for less ceremonious occasions and figured chiffons for the casino and dance room. And I had nearly forgotten lace. This still remains the material preferred above all others for the simple, or even for the elaborate, dinner frock. It is never fashioned with much detail, but relies for effect on the addition of a band or two of silver or gold ribbon, a knot of flowers placed at the waist or on the shoulder, and a cascade of ribbons of different harmonising tones. Black lace is the most favoured, although one sees the faintest of frocks fashioned of blonde or beige silk. Chantilly that are capable of lending charm to the plainest of women. As there is a vogue for skirts slightly gathered just now, lace frocks lead themselves admirably to this treatment just as becomingly as do the crêpe Georgette, crêpe de Chine and printed chiffon ones.

LOCAL SPORT.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL.
HONGKONG LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Hongkong Club v. Kowloon, Club ground, kick-off at 5.15 p.m. Referee: Mr. Atkinson.
South China v. Club de Recreio, Soekunpoo "A" ground, kick-off at 5.15 p.m. Referee: Mr. Ferman.

HOCKEY.

The following will represent the Club Wanderers against "C" Co. East Surrey Regiment at the U.S.R.C. at 3.30 p.m. sharp on Friday, April 16th:—

F. N. Nicholls, J. Wedlake, W. G. Gerrard, A. S. Hett, F. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.), L. P. Ralph, M. D. Gurney-Hoare, B. R. Forster, E. D. Lawrence, E. J. Larkcom and G. P. Lammert.

CRICKET.

The following will represent the Volunteers against Mr. A. A. Rumjahn's XI. at the University ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. Bus leaves H.K.C.C. Pavilion at 1.45 p.m. sharp:—

E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), H. Owen Hughes, W. W. L. Ramsey, E. C. Fincher, J. C. Loyal, C. D. Wales, H. E. Standage, S. Jex, G. R. Vallack, H. C. Burgess, and F. E. Lawrence.

MR. FENDER ON CRICKET.

THE COMING TEST GAMES.

Mr. P. G. H. Fender spoke on "Cricket" to an assembly of the Westminster (Abbey Division) Branch of the Junior Imperial and Constitutional League at Caxton Hall, Westminster, last month. He remarked that he had heard it said by straightforward critics that the Australian side of 1921 did not play the game. "It is not so," said Mr. Fender. "They may do things on occasion which, from our point of view, are not cricket, but one must do them the justice to believe that they did not do these things for the sake of being 'dirty,' but because they were in the game to them." Where any collection of people, or one person, even, attempted to prevent someone in the middle of the field playing the game to the best of his ability by means of obstruction, or barracking, or any other type of nuisance, those men or that man did not play the game. (Hear, hear.)

"I want those people who see the game as it is going to be played over here this summer to bear this in mind," he added. "It is going to be, I think, the keenest example of rivalry in cricket that this generation may see, and I want them when they see, as I think they may, I think they are going to see, certain things which are in the Australian game, and therefore if done by them are not to their detriment, but which are not in our game. I want them to realise that we are up against a lot of things which we do not do, but which other people do do, and that they are not to blame for doing it. I have heard it said that certain people bowl at other people and do other things like that. There is no Australian bowler who ever deliberately set out to knock out one of our batsmen or injure him in any way. They do not play the game 'dirty' from any point of view. It is merely that their point of view is different from ours."

STRATEGY AT THE OVAL.

There was such a thing, he proceeded, as "talent" or "mark" money for the professionals who did well on any particular occasion, but there was justification for "mark" money for the man who made "0" at the right moment as much as for the one who got 50. He illustrated with a story of the game against Sussex in 1920 at the Oval. With 450 for five wickets at tea time he was faced with the choice of piling up a record innings score and having to see Sussex scoring freely next day or concluding the innings for they could not declare on the first day. He told "Struddy" and Bill Hitch to take their 0's as quickly as possible, and he himself did likewise, so that the Press were able to take of the final collapse of Surrey, and they finally had a comfortable win. There were times when self-sacrifice was an enormous advantage. The professionals on that occasion got their mark money as well as if they had made 50's.

Mr. Fender then answered a number of questions on cricket principles and methods. Without declaring more for fast or slow bowling, he declared that the bowler who kept a good length was always a great asset to his side, giving it a chance to hold the initiative and command the situation. Though the present method of county championship was not ideal, for properly every team should play every team, yet the vast majority were satisfied with it, and the championship was not the be-all and end-all. The best side all round was, in his view, Yorkshire, and no one would grouse at their being on top. The eight-ball over, though the Australians were used to it, was one of the heaviest handicaps of the visiting side, and even the Australians themselves were in the habit of bowling two "dolloes" an over to save themselves. He had no general laws for keeping fit, he told one inquirer, but only one rule—"moderation." As to the England team, they could rely on it that the Selection Committee would leave no stone unturned to place the best team in the field.



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ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble. Write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

BISQUES AT GOLF.

MISS LEITCH ASKS A GOLF QUESTION.

Will the "bisque" replace the "stroke" as a form of handicap at golf? The "bisque" is a stroke which may be taken by the receiver at the conclusion of any hole while the "stroke" must be used in accordance with the table arranged by the Committee of the Club.

In the United States of America the bisque has been proved the better form of handicap, and many golfers in this country much prefer to concede, or receive as the case may be, bisques rather than strokes.

There is absolutely no doubt that the result of the Annual Match between the Ladies and Amateurs at Stoke Poges would be more satisfactory were a proportion of bisques to be conceded instead of the usual half stroke.

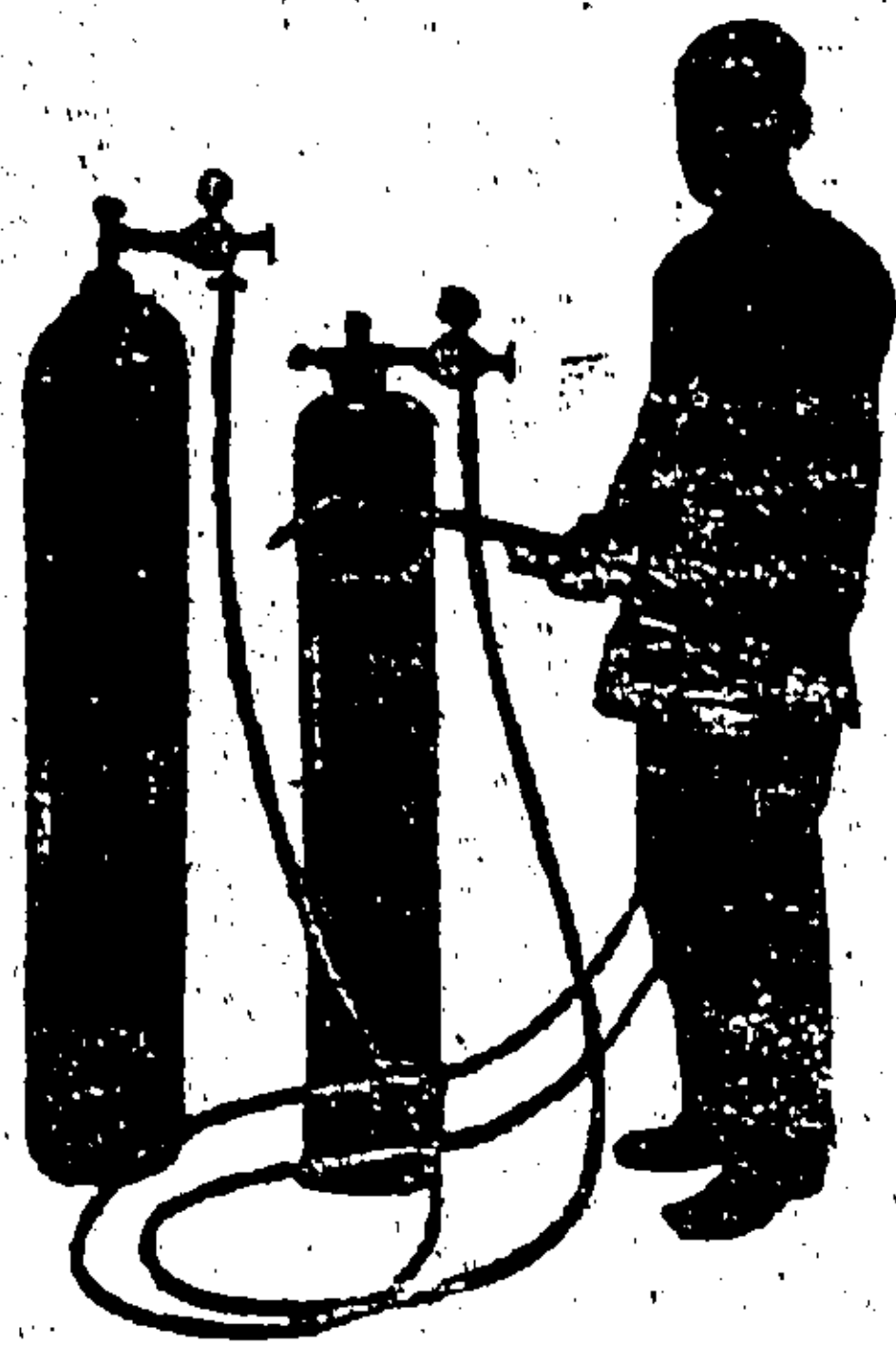
Six bisques instead of nine strokes would probably mean success for the Ladies whose efforts in this event have led cynics to refer to it as "The Annual Debacle."

It is only necessary to look at the results of a Knock-Out Tournament to realise that three-quarters of the difference in handicap is an inadequate allowance of strokes.

It is bad management on the part of the receiver if every bisque is not of use, but with a stroke-allowance it is more a matter of luck, and the conceder can generally rest assured that only about fifty per cent. will affect the match.

Mr. Matheson Lang on March 14th opened his spring tour at the Golden Green Hippodrome with his new play, "The Chinese Bungalow," which may eventually come to the West End. The play follows closely the "Mr. Wu" tradition.

S.O.A.E.O.



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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:—

S/S "OLDENBURG" ... on or about 22nd April, 1926.
S/S "SAARLAND" ... on or about 20th May, 1926.
M/V "VOGTLAND" ... on or about 31st June, 1926.

SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN:—

(DUE FROM EUROPE)
S/S "SAARLAND" ... on or about 12th April, 1926.
M/V "VOGTLAND" ... on or about 11th May, 1926.

For freight, passage and further particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.,

12, Pedder Street.

Tel. C. 2225.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"MERIONES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon,
where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject
to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's
Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery
from Godown on and after 12th April.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice
has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon,
within the Free Store period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 14th April,
will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
3rd May, 1926, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1926. [3430]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENLOMOND"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby inform-
ed that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the
wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 17th instant, will be
subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
1st May, 1926, or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 17th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3432]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Steamship "SAARLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are
hereby notified that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after 18th April, 1926,
will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by 20th April,
1926, or they will not be recognised.
All damaged Packages will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard and Douglas (Marine
Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on 17th April,
1926.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JEBSEN & CO.,
Agents, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3436]

S.S. "ANGERS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAR-
SEILLES, etc., in connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods
with the exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables are being landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kow-
loon, whence Delivery may be obtained im-
mediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before 9.00 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after
Monday, the 19th instant, at Noon, will be
subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before
Wednesday, the 21st inst., or they will not be
recognised.
All damaged Packages will be examined on
Saturday, the 17th instant, at 10.00 a.m., by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
J. LIMAGE,
Agent.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3435]

RAISING A WARSHIP.
SALVAGE WORK TRIUMPH.
GUNS AND EQUIPMENT INTACT.

The raising of His Majesty's ship
Glutton from the bed of Dover Harbour
is a triumph of salvage work. With the
exception of the Italian battleship
Leonardo da Vinci, the *Glutton* is the
heaviest vessel that has ever been lifted,
whilst she is the only ship that has ever
been salvaged and carried inshore a dis-
tance of about 1,400 ft., at an angle of
60 deg., with all her guns (two 8 in. and
four 6 in.) and equipment intact. The
scheme for raising this vessel was that
of Captain John Iron, the Dover Har-
bour Master, who personally supervised
the salvage. The history of the opera-
tions makes interesting reading.

The work was started in May, 1925, the
first steps being to have a general survey
by divers to ascertain the position and
condition of things under water. The
Glutton was found to have turned over
to an angle of 60 deg., at a depth of 40 ft.,
and to be apparently resting on the bar-
bette of the starboard 8 in. gun, the upper
edge of the boat deck, and the top of the
conning tower. Before this could be
fully ascertained, however, 12,000 tons of
mud that had collected under the decks,
between the port gunwale and the ground,
had to be cleared away. This, on ac-
count of wreckage, could only be done
by centrifugal pumps, and took a con-
siderable time.

The tripod mast, 4 ft. in diameter, of
half-inch steel, and the two struts, 2 ft.
in diameter, also of half-inch steel, were
found to be buckled into a V-shape, but
not broken; and these had to be cut
through in two places by acetylene sub-
marine cutting plant, and the strengthening
bars inside blown out with small ex-
plosive charges. The funnel and bridge
had to be cut away by the same means,
and everything cleared away that extend-
ed below the armour-plated conning
tower, which was then 35 ft. below low-
water neap tides. Eight pairs of 9 in.
wires were then passed under the wreck,
in such positions as to take the armour
plating. To get these wires through in
some places, ways had to be made for a
length of 52 ft., by water jets and pump-
ing.

PUMPING IN THE AIR.

The difficulty of getting air all through a
vessel with so many watertight compart-
ments was overcome by fitting a 4 in. air-
pipe the entire length of the wreck, be-
tween the bulge and the shell plating.
With branch pipes leading from it into
as many compartments as possible, cap-
able of taking air at 70,000 cubic feet
per hour. All the manholes on the
"open-to-the-sea" bulge were closed and
made perfectly airtight; all the light-
ports in the port side were closed by
steel plates secured by strongbacks, bolts,
and nuts; all hatches, skylights, ventila-
tors, doors, etc., on the port side, as far
as the centre line of the monitor were
also closed and made airtight by the
divers. The barbettes of the 6 in. port
muzzle guns, the gun muzzles, eight
holes in the barbettes, etc., were also
made as airtight as possible. A trial
was then made with air, which was
pumped into the wreck at the rate of
70,000 cubic feet per hour by two com-
pressors, and on getting 10 lb. pressure
it was found that the wreck had a de-
cided tendency to turn back towards up-
righting. To prevent this two pairs of
9 in. wires were placed round the bar-
bettes of the two 9 in. guns and passed
under the starboard gunwale, in readi-
ness to be placed over the lifting light-
ers.

When all this preparatory work had
been completed and the weather became
suitable, the four lifting lighters hired
from the Admiralty were towed to the
wreck, the 9 in. wires were passed across
them, and at low water the lighters were
pinned down and air pumped into the
wreck. As the barges rose with the tide
the *Glutton* came up with them, the
wires round the guns holding her in the
same position as when on the ground.
It was then found that the air under
compression gave the wreck sufficient
buoyancy to relieve the lighters of 50 per
cent. of the weight. After a few minor
difficulties, which generally happen in
this kind of work, the *Glutton* was moved
1,400 ft. in two tides, and within 200 ft.
of the west pier of the Submarine Har-
bour, at the west side of which it is pro-
posed to berth the wreck during the next
spring tides, about the middle of this
month.

When the question of raising the wreck
was under discussion in Parliament two
estimates of cost were mentioned; one of
£300,000 and one of £400,000. Captain
Iron estimated £25,000, but owing to the
huge quantity of mud to be removed the
actual cost will work out at something
between £100,000 and £120,000. All the
materials for the salvage work were made
at the Dover Harbour Board's own works,
under the superintendence of Mr.
P. G. Sutton, the works superintendent.
Captain Iron has had great assistance
since last Christmas from Mr. J. B.
Pollard, and from Divers Maddison,
Bolton, and Matthews, all four of whom
have this week left for important salvage
work at Lorenzo Marquez.

THE KING IN WAR TIME.
INTIMATE STORIES BY COLONEL
HOUSE.

BOOK OMISSION.

The Central News Agency last month
issued the following statement:—

"It has been discovered with some
surprise that the two volumes of 'The
Intimate Papers of Colonel House,' which
Ernest Benn, Ltd., publish to-morrow, do
not include the account of an interview
which Colonel House—who was President
Wilson's right-hand man, and the 'my-
stery man' of America in the Great War—
had with King George on April 30th,
1915."

The account has appeared in the
Daily Telegraph extracts of the papers.
It is in the form of a letter to the Presi-
dent, and in it Colonel House says, in
part:—

"I was with him (King George) for
nearly an hour. He is the most bel-
lievable Englishman that I have so far
met. I had hoped that he might want
to talk concerning peace plans, but he
evidently wanted to impress me with
the fact that this was no time to talk
peace. His idea seemed to be that the
best way to obtain permanent peace
was to knock all the fight out of the
Germans."

"He spoke kindly of the Germans as
a whole, but as for his dear cousin and
his military entourage, he denounced
them in good sailor-like terms. He is
the most pugnacious monarch that I
know in these parts."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

"The attention of the publishers was
called to this omission, and the Central
News was furnished with the following
official statement by them:—

"The intimate papers of Colonel
House as a whole presented obvious
problems, as it is the record set down,
with a frankness probably unique, of
Colonel House's correspondence and
intercourse with the leading figures of
this country and Europe during the
whole of the critical years 1914-17."

In view of the importance of this
work as an historical document, we felt
that no word should be altered or
omitted without an exception.

There is a note of one among several
conversations with the King in which
Colonel House expresses himself with
nothing but the most respectful admi-
ration. Even so, we felt that it was not
altogether in conformity with the best
traditions of English public life to pub-
lish in permanent book form this letter,
and we felt the more justified in omitting
it in that it contains nothing but an ex-
pression of the King's intense patriotism,
and therefore adds nothing to our his-
torical knowledge."

Colonel House last month was on a
Mediterranean cruise, having sailed from
New York in the *Mauretania* on Febru-
ary 17th. Since the close of the peace
conferences Colonel House has taken no
part in American public life, but has
visited Europe occasionally to renew his
acquaintance with former political and
diplomatic friends.

WHAT THE KING SAID TO
COL. HOUSE.

"SUPPOSE THEY SINK THE 'LUSITANIA'."

War-time conversations with the King
are recorded in 'The Intimate Papers
of Colonel House,' arranged as a narra-
tive by Professor Charles Seymour, Pro-
fessor of History at Yale University, and
published last month by Ernest Benn,
Ltd.

The world has a dim idea of the part
played in international diplomacy by
Colonel House, of Texas, during the
presidency of Woodrow Wilson, but
these two volumes reveal for the first
time how remarkable that part really
was.

Colonel House, regarded in America
throughout the dark days of the war as
"The Silent Partner" of the President,
and "The Power Behind the Throne,"
came in personal contact with the King
early in 1915.

CONFERENCES.

He had sailed to Europe in the *Lusitania*,
and after a series of conferences
with leading statesmen in Paris and
Berlin, returned to London.

"On the morning of May 7th, House
and Grey drove out to Kew," it is re-
corded.

"We spoke of the probability of an
ocean liner being sunk," wrote Colonel
House, "and I told him if this were done
a flame of indignation would sweep
across America, which would in itself
probably carry us into the war."

"An hour later House was with King
George in Buckingham Palace. We fell
to talking, strangely enough, the Colonel
wrote that night, 'of the probability of
Germany sinking a Transatlantic liner.'"
The King said, "Suppose they
should sink the *Lusitania* with American
passengers on board."

"That evening House dined at the
American Embassy. A despatch came in
stating that at two in the afternoon a
German submarine had torpedoed and
sunk the *Lusitania* off the southern
coast of Ireland. Many lives had been
lost."

The next visit to the King took place
on June 4th, 1915, when, wrote Colonel
House:

"I read the King one or two cables I
had sent the President, principally about
the interference with our shipping. I
wish all official England to understand
our Government's attitude upon this ques-
tion, in order that there may be no mis-
understanding should it be necessary to
act with vigour later."

"His Majesty talked of the recent Zep-
pelin raid, and thought a very much
more serious one would occur soon, be-
lieving they would attempt to burn Lon-
don. I showed him the last cartoon in
Life, which Martin sent in advance of
publication, which depicts his distinguish-
ed cousin Wilhelm hanging at the end of
a yardarm. I was not sure of the wisdom
of showing this, but he seemed to enjoy
it thoroughly."

HIS APPRECIATION.

"The more I see of the King the better
I like him; he is a good fellow, and de-
serves a better fate than being a King."

On January 14th, 1915, Colonel House
called at Buckingham Palace at eleven
o'clock in the morning, and had a
pleasant hour with his Majesty.

"He was not at all pessimistic," wrote
Colonel House at the time, "as to the
attitude of the United States, but, on the
contrary, as soon as I explained some
doubts in his mind he cordially agreed
with our position."

"I made my usual argument concern-
ing the submarine issue, the German
Americans, and our difficulties with
Mexico, which are troubling us afresh.
He said he understood quite well why the
President did not intend to permit Ger-
many to force us into war with Mexico."

"Northcliffe said last night that the
Kaiser was dying of tuberculosis of the
throat. The King declared this was non-
sense; that he merely had a carbuncle on
the back of his neck."

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONGKONG.

FOR APRIL, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 130TH MERIDIAN,
EAST OF GREENWICH).

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
April 14th.....	6.05 a.m.	6.43 p.m.
" 15th.....	6.04 "	6.43 "
" 16th.....	6.03 "	6.43 "
" 17th.....	6.02 "	6.44 "
" 18th.....	6.01 "	6.44 "
" 19th.....	6.01 "	6.45 "
" 20th.....	6.00 "	6.45 "
" 21st.....	5.59 "	6.45 "
" 22nd.....	5.58 "	6.45 "
" 23rd.....	5.58 "	6.45 "
" 24th.....	5.57 "	6.47 "
" 25th.....	5.56 "	6.47 "
" 26th.....	5.55 "	6.47 "
" 27th.....	5.55 "	6.48 "
" 28th.....	5.54 "	6.48 "
" 29th.....	5.53 "	6.48 "
" 30th.....	5.52 "	6.48 "

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Hongkong, 10th April, 1926. [3419]

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 13th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.77	29.77
Temperature	68	68	66
Humidity	64	94	64
Wind Direction	SSW	E	E
" Force	2	4	4
Weather	OR	OM	OD
Rain	1.72	0.00	0.89
Highest open-air Temperature on 12th	72		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 13th	66		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 14th to 20th, 1926.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Wed.	14	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		10 15	6 3	4 17	2 9
		11 25	6 6	4 54	1 2
Thur.	15	10 45	6 5	4 47	2 6
				5 39	1 2
Fri.	16	10 28	6 0	5 18	3 0
		11 16	6 5	6 26	1 4
Satur.	17	11 28	6 5	5 34	3 4
		11 45	6 4	7 21	1 7
Sun.	18	12 40	4 1	5 54	1 9
		02 35	8 2	8 35	1 0
Mon.	19	Noon	High	nor Low	Water
		1 8	5 8	10 7	2 0
Tues.	20	Noon	High	nor Low	Water
		2 14	5 6	11 21	2 0

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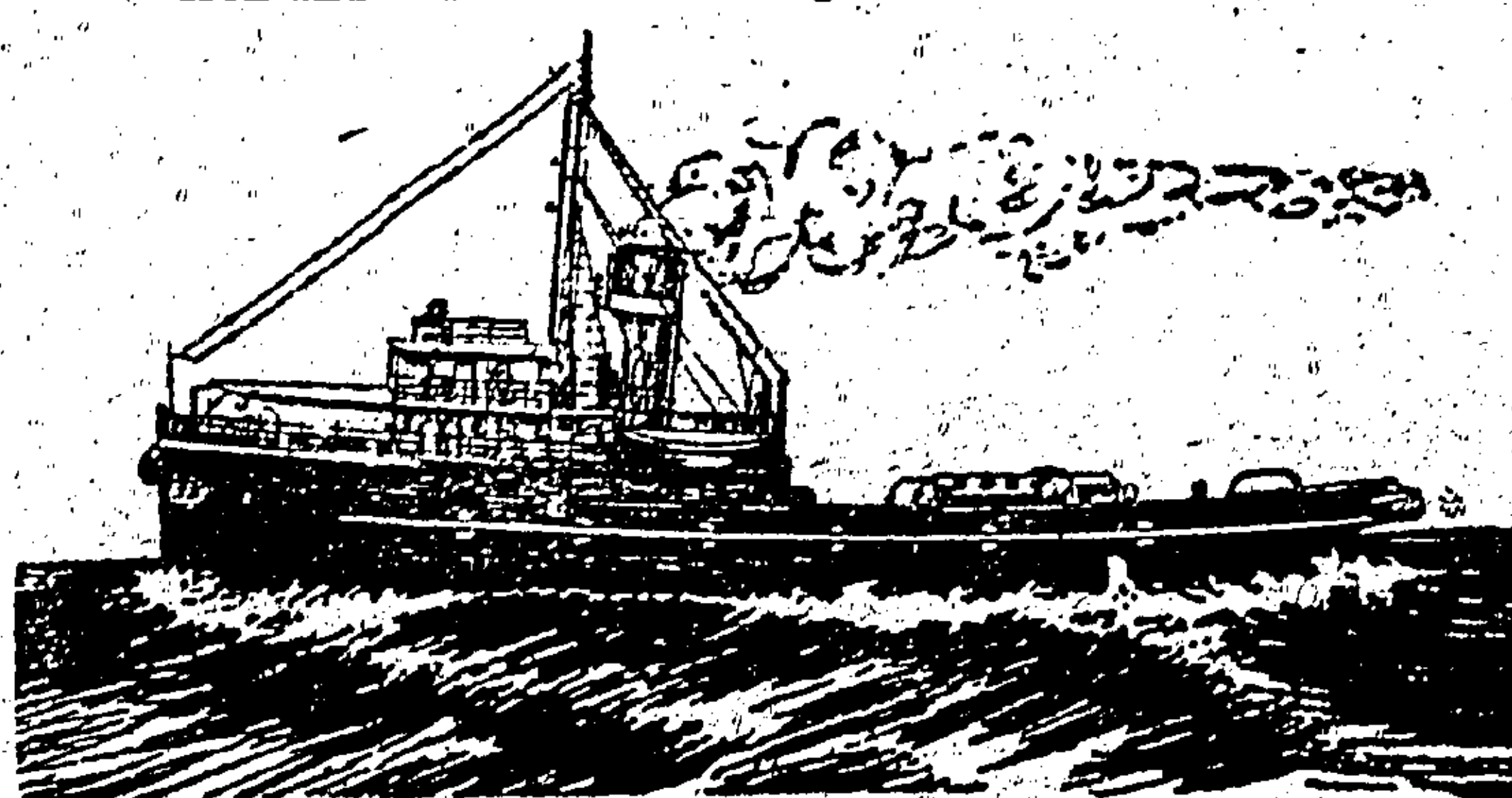
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"KALYAN"	9,144	20th Apr. Noon	Marseilles, Valencia, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"ALPOBE"	8,273	27th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Hull.
"PERIM"	7,648	20th May	Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	26th June	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	16,585	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

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"PERIM"	7,648	18th Apr. 8 a.m.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Apr. 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th April	Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th April	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,958	5th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May	do.
"PADU"	9,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"RANPURA"	16,585	12th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	25th June	Shanghai only.
"RANPURA"	16,585	8th July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,918	16th Sept.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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WEIHAIWEI, "HEFOO & TIENTSIN"	"KUNIOHOU"	On 17th April	4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 20th April	8 a.m.
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